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23 March 1984

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM  
SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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23 March 1984

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

CONTENTS

ARMENIAN SSR

Economics

Female Labor Pool in Armenia Discussed.....	1
Poor-Quality, Outmoded Consumer Goods.....	1
Irresponsible Attitude Toward Building and Maintaining Preschool Facilities Discussed.....	2
Wasted Labor and Assets on Shoddy Goods.....	2
Latest Information Concerning Gas Stations and Purchase of Gasoline Discussed.....	2
Armenian SSR Consumer Goods Production, Sales and Consumption, Service Industry.....	3
Computers and Automated Control Systems in Armenia Discussed.....	4
Chemical Industry in Armenia and Pollution Discussed.....	5

Social and Cultural Affairs

Negative Aspects of Movie Industry in Armenia Discussed..... 6

Book Distribution in Villages Discussed..... 6

International

Group of Foreign Students Studying at State University  
Preparatory Faculty..... 7

AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

Leading Workers Fired in Galbajar Rayon..... 8

Lenin's National Policy and Azerbaijan..... 8

Political Sections Formed in MVD..... 8

Counterpropaganda To Be Stepped Up..... 9

Party Secretaries Fired in Kirovabad, Aghsu..... 9

Ordubad Raykom Examines Shortcomings..... 9

Agricultural Party Organizations 'Passive'..... 9

Raykom Secretary Describes Successes, Needs..... 10

Economics

Skilled Craftsmen To Teach Technical Trades..... 10

Saffron Production Up..... 10

Lagging To Be Eliminated in Animal Husbandry..... 11

Shortage of Animal Husbandry Technicians..... 11

Social and Cultural Affairs

On the Formation of New Words in Azeri..... 11

Psychologists Ask for Establishment of Psychology Institute..... 11

Call for Direct Translations..... 12

Weak Theater Works Attacked.....	12
International	
Poet Discusses Southern Azeri Poetry.....	13
Chinese Delegation in Baku.....	13
Marxist Azerbaijani Journal Closed Down in Iran.....	13
GEORGIAN SSR	
Political Affairs	
Purged Revolutionary Extolled on 100th Birthday.....	14
Crackdown on Misuse of Vehicles To Smuggle Fruit.....	14
Parents Who Abetted Draft Dodgers Reprimanded.....	14
Economics	
Tkibuli Plant Exports Transformers to Many Countries.....	15
Progress, Problems in 'Quality Emblem' Output.....	15
Crackdown Urged on Crooked Kolkhoz Officials.....	15
Trade Minister, Tsentrinosoyuz Head Discuss Trade, Wholesale Problems.....	16
Curjaani Party Conference Calls for 'Planned Private Plot Vineyards'.....	17
Complaint: Rural Industry Takes Manpower Away From Farms.....	17
Massive Use of Prepared Foods in Public Catering Urged.....	17
Progress in 'Brigade Contract' Method in Construction.....	18
Extensive Tree Belts Recommended Against Wind, Water Erosion.....	18
Causes of Widespread Fruit, Vegetable Losses Examined.....	19
New 'Political Economy' Textbook for Vocational Schools.....	19
'Subsidiary Enterprises' Boost Lagging Rural Rayons, Provide Jobs.	19
Topographical Map of Transcaucasia Published.....	20
Measures To Enhance Quality Successful at Batumi Oil Refinery.....	21

Industry Fails To Fulfill Consumer Goods Plans.....	21
Down-Adjusted Plans in Jeopardy As Time Runs Out.....	21
Power System Tasks, Plans, Capacity Sketched.....	21
Fish Industry Association Success Discussed.....	22
Gardabani Agricultural Efficiency, Prosperity Compared to American..	22
Council of Ministers Official Views Past, Future Economic Efforts...	22

Social and Cultural Affairs

Book on Mt Athos, 'Medieval Center of Georgian Learning,' Reviewed..	23
Failure To Impart Correct World View to Students Discussed.....	23
Pluses, Minuses Noted in Village School Systems.....	24
Adjarian Health Facilities Inadequate.....	25
Handbook for Bone and Joint Surgery Reviewed.....	25
Causes, Treatment of Rising Cancer Rate in Women Discussed.....	25
Children's Diseases Persist Due to Complacency.....	26
First Georgian Book on Thinking, Animal Ethology Reviewed.....	26
Role of Integrity, Equipment, Research in Health Care.....	27
'Introduction to Philosophy' Published; First in Soviet Period.....	27
Plastic Surgeon Cures 'Soul as Well as Body'.....	27

International

'Patriots', 'Democrats' Repressed by Turkish 'Junta'.....	28
Japanese Georgianist Discusses Militarism, Education, Women's Lot...	28

KIRGHIZ SSR

Political Affairs

Kirghiz Komsomol Plenum Discusses Problems With Young Cadres.....	30
On Durability of Soviet Nationality State Structure.....	31
Kirghizia Petroleum Supplies Chief Ousted for Corruption.....	31
Efforts Against Corruption Continue in Kirghizia.....	32

Economics

KiSSR Academy of Sciences Party Organization Criticized.....	33
Situation of Forests in Kirghizia Decried.....	34
Economist Suggests Consumer Service Improvements in Kirghizia.....	34
Pollution of Lake Issyk-Kul in Kirghizia a Major Problem.....	35

Social and Cultural Affairs

Religious Chain Letter Circulated in Kirghiz Town.....	36
Party Meeting Highlights Problems in Kirghiz Film Industry.....	36
More Attention to Kirghiz Language on Signs Urged.....	37
Plans for Kirghiz Language, Literature Institute Outlined.....	37
Party Conferences in Frunze Refer to Errant Creative Works.....	38
Does Literary Monument Belong to Uighurs or All Central Asian Turks?.	38
Treatment of National Relations in Kirghiz Novel Criticized.....	39
Bride-Price Deal in Kirghizia Ends in Sentencing.....	40
Chief Editor of Kirghiz Satire Journal Replaced.....	41
Editorial Defines Problems in Kirghiz Literature.....	41
Problems in Contemporary Uighur Theater Examined.....	42
Conference on Languages of Siberia and Nearby Areas Held.....	42
Crimean Tatar Children Should Be Given Suitable Names.....	43
Famous Writers Meet With Crimean Tatar Editorial Board.....	43
Crimean Tatar Teachers' Complaints Aired.....	44

Military

Irregularities in 'GTO' Ratings Reported at Institute in Kirghizia...	45
Defense Techniques for Mass-Destruction Weapons Sketched.....	45

TURKMEN SSR

Political Affairs

Gapurov on National Affairs Under Socialism.....	47
Gorkom, Raykom Conferences Beginning.....	47
Political Organs Attached to MVD.....	47
Primary Party Secretaries Warned About 'Passivity'.....	48

Economics

Better Repair for Rolling Stock Demanded.....	48
Underground Water Resources Exploited in Karakum.....	48
Official on Waste of Petroleum Products.....	49
Past Canal Construction Difficulties Described.....	49
Winter Transport Requirements Listed.....	49

Social and Cultural Affairs

Better Cultural Services for Cottonworkers Asked.....	50
Chingiz Aytmatov Interviewed in Ashkhabad.....	50
Magtymguly and 'National Progressive Traditions'.....	50
Danau Rayon Hospital To Improve Medical Care.....	51
Schools Teach Atheism in Tagtabazar Rayon.....	51
History of Khorezm Peoples Soviet Republic Published.....	51
Young Writers Seminar in Ashkhabad.....	52
Young Atheists Film University Opens.....	52

UZBEK SSR

Political Affairs

Lenin's Slogan on National Self-Determination Recalled.....	53
Karakalpak Lower Party Organization Meetings Critiqued.....	54
Tasks of Rayon, City Party Conferences Previewed.....	54

Western Scholar Accused of Falsifying Life of Hamid Olimjon.....	55
Karakalpak Doctor Voices Support for Soviet Foreign Policy.....	55
Jewish Scholar Condemns U.S. Warmongering.....	55
Writers Union Head Deplores U.S. Missile Deployment.....	56
Uzbekistan Komsomol Eulogizes Rashidov.....	56
Heroine Mothers Data Cited.....	56
New Book on Ibn Sino and Dante Stressed Links Between Europe and Central Asia.....	56
Economics	
Oblast Party Chiefs Announce Cotton Harvest Success.....	57
Atmospheric Control Station Opened in Uzbekistan.....	58
Oil, Gas Exploration Plans Noted.....	58
Data on Republic Insurance Payments Cited.....	58
Letters From Readers Underline Precious Nature of Bread, Link to Arms Race.....	59
Social and Cultural Affairs	
Soviet Police Day Marked.....	59
Journalist Outraged by Sanitorium Services.....	59
Birthday of Academy of Sciences President Observed.....	60
Editor Pledges Newspaper Reform.....	60
Rayon Newspaper Raked Over Coals.....	61
UzSSR Writers' Union Holds Rashidov Memorial Meeting.....	61
Negative Effects of Alcoholism Discussed.....	62
Drunk Public Transport Drivers Ripped.....	62
Uzbek and Kumyk Communicated With Each Other in Native Languages While Fighting in World War II.....	62

Hepatitis Prevention and Detection Stressed..... 63

Komsomol Helps Prevent Youth Crime..... 63

International

Journal Carries Poetry of Afghan Poets..... 63

Polish Lab Equipment on Display in Tashkent..... 64

Capitalist Billionaires Said To Profit From Arms Race..... 64

Japan Considered Key to U.S. Designs in Pacific..... 64

Anticommunists Spread Lies About USSR..... 65

New Books on U.S. Imperialism, CIA..... 67

Renewal of Japanese Militarism Scored..... 67

Uzbek Advisors Better Than West Europeans in Helping Mozambique  
Raise Cotton..... 68

Article Warns About Hepatitis in Uzbekistan..... 68

Written Islamic Prayers Being Circulated in Uzbekistan..... 69

Military

Social Security Deputy Minister Stresses Invalids, Veterans  
Benefits..... 69

Sketch Highlights Concern for War Invalids..... 70

KAZAKH SSR

Political Affairs

Kazakh-Language Lenin Edition Now Complete..... 71

More Ideology in Kazakh Higher Education..... 71

Economics

Many Problems of Vital Shul'ba Project..... 72

Ural Inspectors Rejecting 43.5 Percent of Milk..... 72

Syr-Darya Pond Fisheries Lagging..... 73

New Ekibastuz Energy Line Will Serve Taldy-Kurgan, Alma-Ata Oblasts..	73
Great Alma-Ata Canal Advancing Rapidly.....	74
Social and Cultural Affairs	
More on Kazakh Book Availability.....	74
Readers Letters Complain Native Language Neglected.....	74
Ancient Kazakh Heaven Worship.....	75
Kazakhs Execute Car Sales Grafters.....	75
Kazakh Consumer Services Far Below Average.....	76
Encyclopaedic Dictionary Praised as Major Cultural Event.....	76

ARMENIAN SSR

Economics

FEMALE LABOR POOL IN ARMENIA DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AYASTANI ZHOGOVRAKAN T'NTESUTYUN in Armenian No 9, September 1983, carries on pages 11-19 a 2,250-word article by A. S. Melkuman entitled "Some Regional Features of Utilization of Female Labor Resources in the Armenian SSR." The author states that efficient utilization of manpower resources, as mandated at the 26th CPSU Congress, apply in equal measure to the female labor pool, utilization of which in Armenia is spotty at the present time. The article examines certain regional features of utilization of female labor resources in Armenia, in particular the peculiarities of its territorial and occupational structure. The author shows that these features are affected by demographic, economic, social, and ethnographic factors.

The author states that a smaller percentage of employment of able-bodied females in societal production than the national average, an extremely disproportionate utilization of female labor in small and medium-size towns, as well as the existence of "male" and transitional "male" cities, is a result primarily of a lack of integrated and uniform distribution of production, a lack of jobs for women, and inadequate development of the social infrastructure. The author analyzes trends in change in the occupational composition of the body of working women and the reasons for their lower job skill levels in comparison with men.

The author suggests a number of measures to improve utilization of the female manpower pool.

POOR-QUALITY, OUTMODED CONSUMER GOODS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 December 1983 carries a 600-word article on page 1 published under the heading "Responding to the Letter: 'Quality Is a Good Performance Criterion,'" by Ashot Karapetian. The author notes that not only is quantity of goods produced important, but also quality and satisfaction of the people's growing needs. In recent years a number of quality control systems have been established in various rayons, cities, and at factories. These combine to create a comprehensive quality control system. Many surveys have shown that product quality is inadequate at some of the enterprises in this republic. The following fines have been assessed because of poor-quality product: 217,200 rubles on a Yerevan shoe factory,

100,000 rubles on a Yerevan garment factory, 29,300 on a Leninakan bicycle plant, 200,000 on the Yerevan Automotive Plant. The main reason for sub-standard quality is bad workmanship. Unsold goods, representing considerable cost in raw materials, labor, and money, are piling up. Many enterprises are turning out obsolescent goods, including trucks, which are of poor quality and generate complaints.

#### IRRESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE TOWARD BUILDING AND MAINTAINING PRESCHOOL FACILITIES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by Rafik Grigorian. For a long time now government targets for erecting school and preschool buildings in this republic have not been met. In 1982, for example, the target for construction of preschool facilities was met by only 75.5 percent. Only 36 percent of preschool-age children in Armenia are enrolled at children's facilities (the national average is 54 percent). Every year allocated funds for preschool and school construction are not completely spent, plans are underfulfilled, and many of the completed buildings contain serious deficiencies. The article cites examples of poor and incomplete construction of facilities. Newly-constructed buildings are in need of repairs and renovation even prior to initial occupancy. The article suggests that those persons who are responsible be brought to account for their irresponsible attitude, with severe punishment of those who sign off a facility as completed before it is actually completed.

#### WASTED LABOR AND ASSETS ON SHODDY GOODS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 14 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Araksya Hovhannisian entitled "Goods... for the Warehouse." The main point of the article is that the labor, time, raw materials and money spent on manufacturing shoes, clothing and other goods are wasted when the goods are shoddy and outmoded and cannot be sold. Additional money is spent on returning defective goods to the manufacturer. In the first 9 months of this year state quality and trade inspectors have recorded 3,305,000 rubles worth of poor-quality goods produced. This amount has been subtracted from the manufacturers' achieved sales figures. On the average 64.3 percent of garments produced in the first 9 months of the year were rejected due to manufacturing defects, poor packaging, incorrect marking, etc. The reject figure for knitwear is 13.6 percent. Last year's reject figures were 48.7 and 12.9 percent respectively. This shows a decline rather than an improvement. In the first 9 months of the year 42,300 rubles worth of knitwear goods were rejected. During that same period 7,123 out of 230,573 knitwear items inspected at Hayhagustar failed to pass inspection.

#### LATEST INFORMATION CONCERNING GAS STATIONS AND PURCHASE OF GASOLINE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 20 December 1983 carries on page 4 a 300-word interview-type article entitled "New Gas Station Development." A new system is being introduced and enforced at republic gas

stations effective 20 December in order to improve servicing of motorists. A new system of fuel allocation is going into effect in order to prevent wasting and theft of automotive fuel. Henceforth all citizens possessing automobiles for their personal use may buy fuel with cash payments. As of 20 December, three gas stations in Yerevan have been designated to service cars in private use, with one station apiece designated in Leninakan, Kirovakan, Hrazdan, and Ijevan. By the end of next year all gas stations in the republic are to switch over to the cash payment system, saving motorists time and effort. All gas stations will observe previous regulations applying to nonprivate-use vehicles, with fuel purchase by gas coupons. New uniform state gas coupons will go into effect on 1 January 1984, use of which must be in conformity with the rules and regulations established by USSR Gosbank and the USSR State Committee for Petroleum Products Supply. In connection with phasing in the new system, over a period of 15 days of checking, many private citizens were caught using government gas coupons. Seven thousand liters worth of coupons were confiscated. The new regulations specify a fine of 20 to 100 rubles for the first offense in illegal sale and purchase of gasoline, with criminal charges brought for a second offense. Plans call for building new gas stations, especially in rural areas.

#### ARMENIAN SSR CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION, SALES AND CONSUMPTION, SERVICE INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AYASTANI ZHOGOVRAKAN TINTESUTYUN in Armenian No 11, November 1983 carries on pages 3-12 a 2,800-word article by R.A. Aloyan and H.L. Papoyan entitled "Aspects of Future Development of Manufacture, Sales and Consumption of Consumer Goods." Total industrial output volume in the Armenian SSR in 1980 was 46.2 percent higher than the 1975 figure. Rapid growth is also noted in retail sales volume. Total volume rose by 55.3 percent in period 1975-1980, with the average annual growth increment 9.2 percent, and 27.5 and 5.0 percent respectively for foodstuffs.

There has been a substantial increase in the rate of growth of sales of non-food items as compared with foodstuffs. In 1975 the percentage share of sales of non-food items was 48.2 percent of total goods sold, while in 1980 it was 52.8 percent. One of the factors involved, however, is control of retail prices on certain goods and limited state resources of certain livestock products. Sales volume on meat and meat products rose by only 17.4 percent in 1975-1980, while sales of beef showed even smaller growth. Within the foodstuffs group, sales of alcoholic beverages rose more rapidly, showing 44.7 percent growth in the period 1975-1980, and 66.1 percent growth for sales of vodka.

The low rate of foodstuffs sales led to a comparatively low level of consumption. Per capita consumption of meat and meat products was 48 kilograms in 1981, as compared with 41 in 1975 (the "physiological consumption standard" is 71 kilograms). The level of consumption of fish and fish products is also low, with a per capita consumption of 4.4 kilograms in 1981 (11 kilograms--physiological consumption standard). Consumption of food items other than milk and milk products, bread and bread products falls considerably below the physiological standard.

Although growth in light industry has improved in the last 10 years, it is still running below demand. Although a variety of consumer durables has been supplied to the republic market, demand is not being satisfied in certain items.

The service industry provided 24.5 rubles of services per capita in this republic in 1980, compared with 16.1 rubles in 1975. This figure is well below the national average.

Considerable losses are presently occurring in agricultural produce because of the food-processing industry's inability to process the crop in a prompt and timely manner.

Unsatisfactory processing reduces the nutritional value of milk, and considerable loss occurs during the processing of fruits, vegetables, and berries. The situation is particularly bad in the meat packing industry, as well as in the transportation of agricultural raw materials and processed goods. Only 70 percent of the trucks hauling milk are designed specifically for that purpose, and the figure is only 30 percent for trucks hauling livestock.

The authors formulate specific suggestions on improving manufacture of consumer goods, organization of retail trade and services, as well as the structure of consumption in conformity with demand.

#### COMPUTERS AND AUTOMATED CONTROL SYSTEMS IN ARMENIA DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AYASTANI ZHOGOVRAKAN TTESUTYUN in Armenian No 12, December 1983 carries on pages 21-26 a 1,600-word article by H. M. Petrosyan and V. A. Malkhasyan entitled "Utilization of Computers and Development of Automated Control Systems in This Republic."

Today approximately 100 different enterprises are using a large number of computers. Some of these enterprises are considered EDP (Electronic Data Processing) centers, at which approximately 30 percent of the total number of computers are located. The overall volume of computer operating time has increased by 15.2 percent just in the last 2 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, totaling 554,000 hours in 1982. Average computer daily work-loading was 8.1 hours in 1980, and 9.2 hours in 1982.

A number of organizations have unnecessarily set up EDP centers which they do not need in order to be more productive. These organizations could accomplish the job more cheaply using the services of EDP centers operating in Yerevan. The authors suggest that computer organizations and their facilities operating in the rayons be disbanded and the work being done at these facilities be handed over to the EDP centers and facilities of the Central Statistical Administration system, which are available in every rayon in the republic and service the needs of about 80 percent of the facilities of republic ministries and agencies. Multiple-user EDP centers should be set up, based on the

Central Statistical Administration EDP centers. Ministry and agency EDP centers should be prohibited from developing record-keeping and statistics software, since such software is being developed by the All-Union Engineering-Design Institute of the USSR Central Statistical Administration. An association should be established in order successfully to accomplish these tasks, with the following component organizations: the Main Computer Operations Administration of the Armenian SSR Central Statistical Administration, the Yerevan Computer Equipment Repair Plant of the All-Union Soyuzschettekhnika Production Association, and the training combine of the Armenian SSR Central Statistical Administration.

#### CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN ARMENIA AND POLLUTION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AYASTANI ZHOGOVRDAKAN TNTESUTYUN in Aremanian No 10, October 1983, carries on pages 18-24 a 2,200-word article by V.T. Kirakosyan entitled "The Republic's Chemical Industry and Problems of Environmental Protection." The chemical industry and increasing use of chemicals in the nation's economy are exerting growing influence on various branches and sectors of the economy. At present development of all branches and sectors of the economy, including the chemical industry, is being increasingly affected by ecological factors as well, the most important of which is environmental pollution by industrial waste.

The strong environmental-protection interlinkage with the chemical industry lies in the fact that this industry is the principal consumer of raw minerals, consumes large quantities of water, atmospheric oxygen, and is possibly the main source of air and water pollution. In the last 4 years the chemical industry has grown 3 times as fast as any other industry. Rapid chemical industry growth and continuing urbanization are producing a number of problems in the area of environmental protection. Waste discharges must be located and the materials neutralized, destroyed, transported elsewhere, or stored. Industrial waste discharges pollute the ground, surface and ground water, damaging the environment.

Discharged chemical industry waste includes gases, solids, and liquids. It is essential to make total use of raw materials, including maximum utilization of production waste materials.

The author quotes figures on sources of pollution from a book by Yu. A. Aboyan, E. G. Buniyatyan, and L. V. Davtyan entitled "Conservation of Natural Resources in the Armenian SSR," published in 1982 in Yerevan by the Hayastan Publishing House.

The author strongly urges the adoption of waste-free technologies in Armenia's chemical industry as a solution to the problem of maximizing use of natural resources and eliminating environmental pollution.

## Social and Cultural Affairs

### NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF MOVIE INDUSTRY IN ARMENIA DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 22 November 1983 carries a 500-word editorial on page 1 entitled "Movies for the Masses." The article states that motion pictures are considered to be one of the most important means of aesthetic education of the people. There are a total of 776 movie theaters and projection units operating in Armenia, 610 of which are in villages. Every year large amounts of money are spent on building movie theaters and renovating old ones. In spite of efforts to serve the public efficiently, there are many negative aspects. Although the overall gross revenues target is being met, in a number of village movie facilities targets are not being met. Patron service is poor at many village movie facilities: due to lack of heating, 250 permanent-site village movie facilities are operating on an irregular schedule.

One negative point made is that some personnel of certain movie theaters are preoccupied with meeting the gross income target and ignore one of their main responsibilities--publicity and information service. Unsatisfactory scheduling of films to be shown and cases of profiteering in the sale of tickets occur, as well as unsatisfactory film subject matter and insufficient local showings for residents to be able to see them. In many cases people in one part of town do not know what is playing in other parts of town.

### BOOK DISTRIBUTION IN VILLAGES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 20 October 1983 carries a 700-word lead article on page 1 entitled "The Book in the Village." The article states that the number of books published is increasing each year in Armenia, just as in the Soviet Union as a whole. In 1920 a total of 22 different titles, involving small press runs, were published in Soviet Armenia, while today the republic's various publishing houses print more than 11 million copies of 1,100 different titles.

The book trade has today become a highly important rural activity. A total of 2,885,000 rubles worth of books were sold in the villages of Armenia in 1982 alone. The book trade target was met by 103.4 percent. There are, however, a number of shortcomings in rural book distribution and trade. Growth in book publishing and in demand for books on the part of the rural populace is not matched by growth in the network of village bookstores. Only 25 percent of all books printed are allocated to village bookstores.

Publishing-house publishing schedules and new book lists fail to reach the rural bookstore network in a timely manner, as a result of which bookstores are late in perusing them and in ordering titles. Letters received by the publishing houses clearly indicate a delay in retail book supply and failure to chart reader demand. The article recommends improving selection of rural book trade personnel and indoctrination work done with these personnel.

International

GROUP OF FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING AT STATE UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY FACULTY

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 17 November 1983 carries on page 4 a 50-word caption to a photograph of foreign students attending the State University Preparatory Faculty. It states that the foreign students attending higher educational institutions are studying in various areas of specialization side by side with local students. There are currently 300 young men and women from 15 different foreign countries enrolled in the Yerevan State University Preparatory Faculty.

## AZERBAIJAN SSR

### Political Affairs

#### LEADING WORKERS FIRED IN GALBAJAR RAYON

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 4 November 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by A. Isayev on the regular conference for communists in Galbajar rayon at which a number of party and state officials noted that "waste, lack of discipline and legal violations are devaluing the words of ideological workers and party activists. In this sector mistakes in the rayon's service institutions, construction organizations, administrative organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not few. At the accounting time eight chairmen of village soviets, five administration and institution workers, seven kolkhoz chairmen and one sovkhоз director were relieved of their responsibilities." Other shortcomings in the cultural, public health, trade, communication and road sectors were pointed out. Also, three MVD officials, a deputy chief, an automobile inspector and a militia investigator were fired or under investigation due to their "opening the way for serious shortcomings."

#### LENIN'S NATIONAL POLICY AND AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 7 November 1983 on page 4 carries a 600-word review by Professor M. Sattarov, Dr. of Philosophical Sciences, on F. Kocherli's book "The Celebration of Lenin's National Policy" ("Elm"). It is noted that "the socialist content and international character of Azerbaijani Soviet culture has been strengthened under the conditions of mature socialism, and its national forms and traditions have been further developed and perfected; these forms and traditions have been enriched with new experiences and achievements thanks to the cooperative and mutual influence of fraternal national cultures."

#### POLITICAL SECTIONS FORMED IN MVD

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 November 1983 on page 2 carries a 1,600-word article by J. Valiyev, general-major of the Internal Service and AzSSR minister of internal affairs, timed to Soviet Militia Day. After describing the necessity for all to join in the struggle against "the antipodes of the socialist way of life," he notes that "the party and people have always shown concern for their militia and have given it all-round help in the struggle against crime and legal violations. The changes which occurred in the life of the country's internal affairs organs in the third year of the 11th Five-Year Plan are a further proof of this. Political sections in internal affairs organs have been reestablished and these will have a great impact on the [word indistinct] steadfastness of the militia's personnel. The militia worker's vigilance must greatly increase under the present conditions in which imperialism's ideological diversions have increased."

## COUNTERPROPAGANDA TO BE STEPPED UP

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 13 November 1983 on page 2 carries an 850-word Azerinform report on a seminar held at the CC AzCP on raising the effectiveness of counterpropaganda. It is noted that "at the seminar the duties of perfecting the ways, forms and methods of counterpropaganda work related to decrees of the June plenum of the CC CPSU were discussed. At the seminar obkom, gorkom and raykom directors of communications and propaganda sections, lecturers, political informers, scholars and journalists took part." It is added that "party organizations, taking into consideration the fact that bourgeois ideologists try to poison the minds of the Soviet people--especially the youth--and make use of religious feelings and backward customs and traditions, are perfecting and broadening work in apartment houses and schools, and are trying to conduct propaganda in a more precise, relevant manner."

## PARTY SECRETARIES FIRED IN KIROVABAD, AGHSU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 13 November 1983 on page 2 carries a 200-word Azerinform release noting that "Sh. I. Suleymanov was freed from his duties as second secretary of the Kirovabad gorkom and his bureau membership due to shortcomings in his work. He was replaced by S. S. Abdinov." In Aghsu, "R. A. Adilov was freed from his duties as first secretary of the Aghsu raykom and his bureau membership due to shortcomings in his work." He was replaced by A. A. Gafarova.

## ORDUBAD RAYKOM EXAMINES SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 19 November 1983 on page 2 carries an 1,100-word article by A. Hagverdiyev on the plenum of the Ordubad party organizations in which a number of rayon activities were criticized. "Although there are definite positive aspects in the work of the builders of the rayon, they are still not working at the level of contemporary demands or their potential. In the ninth month of the current year only 39.3 percent of the plan has been fulfilled. The unsatisfactory work of the Ordubad inter-enterprise construction administration was subjected to serious criticism." It was also found that "in the sector of agricultural production there are also shortcomings. The result is that enterprise workers and party organizations did not meet the high demands placed on them by the raykom." It also turned out that "the number of commonly-owned livestock in the rayon has been falling every year with no explanation." It was also found that "low production data in the animal husbandry sector is related to the lack of concern of enterprise leaderships for guaranteeing the livestock with enough feed."

## AGRICULTURAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS 'PASSIVE'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 22 November 1983 on page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial extolling communists who set personal examples in the party organizations in rural areas. "However, we note with regret that there still communists who demonstrate passivity, lack a spirit of innovation

and approach assigned work carelessly and irresponsibly. Such people, instead of doing their jobs, waste time, make no effort to fulfill their assigned duties and, as a consequence, lose influence, respect and trust." As a result, some sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz chairmen have either lost their jobs or been censured by the party in Kalbajar, Gadabay and Aghjabadi rayons.

#### **RAYKOM SECRETARY DESCRIBES SUCCESSES, NEEDS**

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 25 November 1983 on page 1 carries a 2,600-word article by N. Abbasov, first secretary of the Aghjabadi raykom, on recent successes and the demands for the future in his rayon. "There is no doubt that the achievement of state and party decrees has played no small role in the changes in men's minds." It is added that "experience shows that man's passion for work increases in a healthy mental-psychological climate and that objectives set before them are accomplished through great efforts and political activism." Numerous achievements of the past few years--cultural, industrial and agricultural--are cited. Despite these, it is noted that "in a number of villages our material-technical possibilities for the establishment of cultural centers are few. There is a great need for specialized and construction materials. These lacks are having a negative effect on the pace of development of the entire aforementioned sector." It is also noted that "a need for specialized fine arts cadres is being felt. For help in this matter we are looking to the M.A. Aliyev State Fine Arts Institute, the U. Hajybeyov Azerbaijan State Conservatory and the republic's Ministry of Culture."

#### **Economics**

#### **SKILLED CRAFTSMEN TO TEACH TECHNICAL TRADES**

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 11 November 1983 on page 1 carries an 850-word lead editorial on the decision to use skilled production workers in the teaching of technical trades. "The duty of masters in teaching production will consist of forming the youth into a new man of the Socialist Fatherland, along with helping them master the trades." It is added that "every training master will be a tutor to the teenagers in the true sense of the word." The precedent for this was established in the Leningrad technical trades training system. "At present there are more than 100,000 students learning 230 technical trades in the republic's trade schools. There are 4,692 production training masters in the schools."

#### **SAFFRON PRODUCTION UP**

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 15 November 1983 on page 1 carries an unsigned 150-word note on an increase in saffron production. It is noted that "the harvest of saffron which is cultivated on 80 hectares of the 'Za'faran' [sovkhоз] has begun" in Absheron rayon. "Filaments of this valuable plant, which are characterized by their excellent taste qualities and used extensively in the baking and food industries, as well as medicine, are cleaned and then dried in a special department on the land of the enterprise. Of the saffron produced, 120 kilograms have been sold to the state."

## LAGGING TO BE ELIMINATED IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 17 November 1983 page 1 carries a 900-word lead editorial timed to the impact of winter on animal husbandry. Noting the successes achieved in animal husbandry as a whole, it is added that "in a number of rayons animal husbandry products are increasing lamely. For example, Aghdash, Guba, Zagatala, Shaumyan, Kurdemir, Khachmaz and other rayons are below the republic level in the sale of meat and milk to the state. This kind of progress cannot guarantee fulfillment of the responsible duties set before animal husbandry. Thus, more effective measures must be prepared and implemented for increasing the production of animal products and fulfilling the demands of the Food Program." Finally, "lagging behind must be rapidly eliminated."

## SHORTAGE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY TECHNICIANS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 18 November 1983 on page 1 carries an 1,100-word lead editorial which notes that "guaranteeing the republic's agriculture with specialized workers still does not completely meet the demands of the present day. Although agricultural cadres have been increased, for some years the preparation of specialized workers for the animal husbandry sector has not met the quota. Last year, despite the fact that twice as many animal husbandmen were trained than in the preceding year, the quota was still not met. One should draw a serious conclusion from the criticisms in the central press about him."

## Social and Cultural Affairs

### ON THE FORMATION OF NEW WORDS IN AZERI

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 4 November 1983 on page 6 carries a 1,900-word article by Professor Aghamusa Akhundov on language change and the formation of new words in the Azeri literary language. "As in all languages, there are various sources for new words in the Azeri language. Four of them are basic: the spoken language and various dialects and argots; our classical literary language; foreign languages; and contemporary esthetic; publicistic and scientific literature and the press." The primary movement has been towards the rejection of foreign loanwords--stipendiya, pensiya and putyovka are given as examples. It is noted that "there is no doubt that the basic source for new words in every language comes from the materials within the language itself through lexical and grammatical channels." It is added that "meetings of the republic Terminology Commission clearly show that special thought is given to this source in the creation of terminology in all sectors."

### PSYCHOLOGISTS ASK FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY INSTITUTE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 16 November 1983 on page 2 carries a 1,400-word article by Professor A. Bayramov, chairman of the Azerbaijan section of the USSR Psychologists Association, timed to the opening of the 9th Conference of Transcaucasian Psychologists in Baku. He notes that "since the last conference republic psychologists have done research on a number of

contemporary problems and have compiled and published textbooks and aids in the native language in a number of fields (general, child and pedagogical psychology, social psychology and forensic psychology)." In addition to cooperating with the media in putting together psychological programs for youth, "our psychologists are cooperating in psychological examinations done for the Ministry of Internal Affairs." With regard to the organization of psychology, "the time has come for the establishment of psychological research sections with the latest equipment within the republic Academy of Sciences system. From this point of view, the experience of the fraternal Georgian Academy of Sciences would be a good example for us. For more than 50 years the Uznadze Scientific Research Psychology Institute under the Georgian Academy of Sciences has been active."

#### CALL FOR DIRECT TRANSLATIONS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 19 November 1983 on page 4 carries a 1,300-word article by Zeydulla Aghayev, teacher at the 50th Anniversary of the USSR Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute for Foreign Languages, in which the importance of translating directly from foreign languages into Azeri without using a third language as an intermediary was stressed. It is noted that "theoreticians in our republic, which has a rich translation history, have still not reached the all-union level." It is added that "despite serious difficulties in the publication of translations, the number of direct translations from English, German, French, Spanish and Italian has grown from year to year and the CC AzCP, in passing its decree, has taken the potential of these literary forces into consideration." However, "it is a pity that only rarely are translations of works from foreign countries commissioned from the original language in publication plans." Finally, it is noted that a translation department (of English, German and French) is about to open at the 50th Anniversary of the USSR Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute for Foreign Languages.

#### WEAK THEATER WORKS ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 25 November 1983 on page 1 carries an 800-word article by Lutfi Mammadbeyov, secretary of the primary party organization of the M. Azizbeyov Azerbaijan State Academic Drama Theater, on the current drama scene. It is noted that "the party bureau has recommended a serious approach to the acceptance of new works for the theater and considers the participation of people outside the membership of the theater council at the time of acceptance and reading of these works to be unacceptable. This is because sometimes objectivity is lost during the discussion, they try to defend the works of unqualified comrades and push shortcomings in the play to the side--as a result, weak works find their way into the repertoire of the theater."

## International

### POET DISCUSSES SOUTHERN AZERI POETRY

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 4 November 1983 on page 6 carries an 1,850-word article by Azeroglu, Peoples Poet, on developments in the art of poetry in Iranian Azerbaijan since the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The article, entitled "Honorable Duties," is subtitled "A Letter to my Pen Colleagues in Southern Azerbaijan." It is claimed that "Aydin Tabrizli, A Southern Azerbaijani poet, expressed the wish, in a letter written to the Southern Azerbaijan Desk of Azerbaijan Radio, that the writer of these lines give his ideas on their poetry." It is stressed that "after the revolution, poetry written in the mother tongue came to be more broadly disseminated" and that "poetry, which in the Constitutional period and in 1941-1946, occupied the leading position in Southern Azerbaijani literature, still does so today. Certainly one of the most important reasons for this is that poetry is able to express events in life adroitly and is able to express them with precision." It is added that, at the present time, "the native language of the people, their national existence and mentality, the struggle and revolution conducted against the Pahlavi dynasty have all been celebrated in this poetry. Poetry written on these subjects has represented the world view, ideals, creed and belief of these writers."

### CHINESE DELEGATION IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 25 November 1983 on page 3 carries a 300-word Azerinform report noting that "a private tourist group consisting of activists from the Chinese People's Friendship Society With Foreign Countries and the China-Soviet Friendship Society has come to our country. Shufen, deputy chairman of the Hupei Province Government and a member of the China-Soviet Friendship Society, heads it." On 23 November "the guests were received by R. S. Gazyeva, secretary of the Presidium of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet."

### MARXIST AZERBAIJANI JOURNAL CLOSED DOWN IN IRAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 25 November 1983 on page 8 carries a 600-word article by Arif Ibrahimov on letters received from outside Azerbaijan. "Letters come often to the Azerbaijan Writers Union, the Southern Azerbaijan Desk of the radio and to ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT from the education-loving sons and intellectuals of Southern Azerbaijan. Ramin Afiyet Talab, a member of the Azerbaijan Culture Society, sent one of these letters. Ramin Afiyet Talab, who is well-known to our readers from his earlier letters, writes: 'A number of abuses were inflicted on the people of Southern Azerbaijan in the time of the tyrant Shah. The Iranian Revolution established a new life in Southern Azerbaijan and created the conditions for its multi-faceted development. As a result, books, magazines and journals were published in the Azerbaijani language. But the hands of reaction are still felt among us and some magazines, specifically YENI YOL, have been closed down. We hope for activity of militant Azerbaijanis, poets and writers. We believe that sooner or later the activity of the American imperialists and their henchmen will be revealed."

GEORGIAN SSR

Political Affairs

PURGED REVOLUTIONARY EXTOLLED ON 100TH BIRTHDAY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 December 1983 page 3 carries Devi Sturua's 1,400-word piece on the occasion of the 100th birthday of outstanding revolutionary Mikheil Okudzhava [a victim of the purges of 1936-37], who joined the party in 1903 and served it faithfully in many capacities all his life. Okudzhava was associated with such figures as Mamia Orakhelashvili, Pilipe Makharadze, Shalva Eliava, and Sasha Gegechkori in the struggle to establish Soviet rule in Georgia and in running the republic afterward. The dates and circumstances of his death are not given. The author notes, however, that Mikha Okudzhava's spirit lives on in his son Vazha, who is the rector of Tbilisi State University.

CRACKDOWN ON MISUSE OF VEHICLES TO SMUGGLE FRUIT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 December 1983 page 2 carries B. Bakhturidze's 1,400-word article reporting the findings of a meeting of the Council of Ministers Special Commission To Combat Traffic Violations and Auto Thefts deliberating a number of cases of misuse of vehicles belonging to various enterprises and organizations to smuggle fruit out of Georgia to the lucrative markets of Russia. The trucks belonged to such outfits as the South Ossetian Consumer Services Administration, the Tbilisi Electric Welding Equipment Plant, Gruztransgaz, and Gruzneft', many of whose vehicle unit managers and employees were grossly neglectful or even in on the deal, and MVD and GAI [state vehicle inspectorate] personnel also came in for reprimand or dismissal. Some of the trucks had been quite extensively modified just for the purpose, with enlarged vans and beds, extra gas tanks, and oversize tires.

PARENTS WHO ABETTED DRAFT DODGERS REPRIMANDED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 December 1983 page 2 carries D. Gergishvili's 1,500-word report on the Qvareli Rayon Party Organization Conference, which discussed pluses and minuses in all aspects of social and economic life. Economic problems included poor discipline, low productivity, high manual labor, avoidance of social labor, the pursuit of lucrative crops instead of grapes, and the slow adoption of the brigade contract method. Public education was faulted for poor social discipline and internationalist and military-patriotic indoctrination, exemplified in particular by the fact that

the raykom buro had to reprimand (with entry onto party cards) communist parents in two families who tried to help their sons avoid military service. Other negative phenomena insufficiently dealt with included persistent "outmoded traditions and rituals" and extortion practiced by certain administrative organ personnel.

### Economics

#### TKIBULI PLANT EXPORTS TRANSFORMERS TO MANY COUNTRIES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 December 1983 page 1 carries a 200-word brief concerning the output of the Tkibuli Transformer Plant, which overfulfilled the January-October plan by 226,000 rubles, and which has not had a single case of contract discipline violation. Some 2,000 transformers [stanochnyye transformatory] were exported to a number of countries this year, including 229 to Cuba, 600 to Romania, 207 to Nigeria, 200 to Czechoslovakia, and 257 to the GDR. Exports will go to 10 more countries by year's end.

#### PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN 'QUALITY EMBLEM' OUTPUT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 December 1983 page 2 carries a 1,400-word article by I. Chitanava, deputy head of Gosplan's Department of Product Quality and Standardization, concerning the adoption of complex quality control systems [KASUs] in the republic's enterprises and amounts and percentages of items bearing the Emblem of Quality. Adoption is proceeding apace in 627 enterprises, and KASUs are already in action in 484 of them. Some 2,311 items now bear the emblem--14.6 percent versus the planned 13.8 percent. Georgia leads in this regard for a number of product categories. Nevertheless, a number of particular sectors and enterprises are lagging. Moreover, some executives strive hard enough to gain emblem certification of particular items but then fail to follow it through in series production. As a result, a number of products (chiefly clothing, detergents, and household goods) have subsequently been stripped of emblem status, and Georgian consumers tend to prefer shopping outside the republic. Chitanava reminds industrial executives of the 11 December 1979 decree making them personally responsible for quality enhancement. A major reserve for boosting the output of top quality goods is to be sought in upgrading first-category products. From 1984, second-category items are to be pulled from production. All objective conditions exist for raising emblem-quality output to 15 percent by year's end.

#### CRACKDOWN URGED ON CROOKED KOLKHOZ OFFICIALS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 December 1983 page 2 carries M. Gorgiladze's 1,200-word article on complaints of wrongdoing by officials and specialists of Khulo Rayon's Satsikhuri Kolkhoz and other farm areas in Adjaria. As a result of cheating, pilferage, and other unlawful acts by bookkeepers, warehouse managers, and even kolkhoz chairmen, farm workers' morale is low and plans are hardly ever fulfilled. Much of

this results from failure to select cadres properly, but overall attitudes are also to blame. A veteran kolkhoznik is quoted as saying that during the hard times of the 1930's no one dared to lay a hand on state property; now, when everyone's life is incomparably better, anything goes. Quoting Shevardnadze at the republic assembly of ispolkom chairmen, the author of the article urges a crackdown on farm heads, brigade leaders, and other "local representatives of state authority" who abuse their trust and their position.

#### TRADE MINISTER, TSENTROSOYUZ HEAD DISCUSS TRADE, WHOLESALE PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 December 1983 page 3 carries N. Norakidze's 2,700-word interview with Trade Minister A. Kadzhaia and Tsekavshiri [Tsentrosoyuz] Board Chairman K. Shavishvili under the recurring rubric "Trade: Organizations, Problems."

Trade Minister Kadzhaia discusses problems of violations, customer cheating, price distortion, embezzlement and pilferage, and overall discipline laxity that, despite considerable efforts, are still widespread and still evoke the public's dissatisfaction. He noted that control measures and check-up operations lack effective coordination, and control organs need to combine efforts. Prophylactic measures that promise improvement of the situation are under way. More attention is to be paid to cadre selection and training. This latter effort will be stepped up more in the future. In particular, an agreement with Tbilisi State University's School of Trade Economics and Commodities Science [tovarovedeniye] calls for holding graduates' diploma defense before the ministry's board and also ministry recommendations on particularly essential diploma themes. A ministry stipend is to be awarded to outstanding students. Relations between wholesale and retail workers must be organized so as to rule out suspicious dealings.

Tsekavshiri Chairman Shavishvili focuses on wholesale bases, noting that many of them are inadequate. A building and renovation program now under way will boost the total footage to 120,000 square meters by 1985, but at that it will be 32,500 square meters short. Mechanization and more efficient technologies will be needed. With respect to the shoddy merchandise that clogs warehouses and the retail outlets, Shavishvili discusses efforts to impel enterprises to upgrade goods, improve the assortment, make new items, and withdraw non-selling goods from production (a number of clothing items are listed). Economic sanctions and fines are also imposed. To the interviewer's query regarding a recent Gosstandart inspection of various Tsekavshiri bases that resulted in complaints of "lack of control," Shavishvili responds that this is hampered by the fact that the enterprises persistently fail to provide standard samples.

Both officials close by lavishing praise on the recent move to reduce prices on a number of consumer items.

#### GURJAANI PARTY CONFERENCE CALLS FOR 'PLANNED PRIVATE PLOT VINEYARDS'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 December 1983 page 2 carries V. Kasradze's 2,000-word report of the 37th Gurjaani Rayon Party Organization Conference, which focused on the fact that too many private plot farmers have uprooted their grapevines to grow more lucrative crops such as melons. This hampers RAPO efforts to meet grape production targets, and is a sign of persistent disharmony between the social and private sectors. RAPO Council Chairman T. Dvalishvili urges that 70 percent of private plot land be devoted by law to grapes, with strict accountability for noncompliance. Planned sales of plot-raised grapes to the state must also have the force of law. Measures are under way to "chart" all household farm resources (land, able-bodied workers, and so on) to ensure accuracy and implementation.

The conference also focused on the alarming paucity of party members in the work force, noting that replenishment of the ranks is slow. Nevertheless, hasty judgments must not be made when accepting new members. Nomenklatura posts must be filled carefully, paying heed to the opinions of the workers (the buro has had to dismiss a number of nomenklatura officeholders in recent times due to unsatisfactory performance). Personnel turnover continues to be a problem, and only 40,000 of a total of 46,900 able-bodied workers in the rayon are engaged in social production.

#### COMPLAINT: RURAL INDUSTRY TAKES MANPOWER AWAY FROM FARMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 December 1983 page 2 carries Sh. Klibadze's 1,700-word report of the 35th Telavi Rayon Party Conference, during which the spokesperson for the Ikalto Rustaveli Kolkhoz complained inter alia that town industries (a ferroconcrete plant, garment factory, mechanical plant, and others) have been hiring workers away from the farms which have suffered anyway because kolkhozniks have been unwilling to put in their minimum mandays. On Rustaveli Kolkhoz, for example, only around 200 out of over 600 able-bodied workers typically show up to work in the fields and vineyards. It is probably understandable that farm workers choose to leave, given that hard, hot workdays yield only around 3-4 rubles in pay. Another complaint is that the village of Ikalto lacks a water system or reliable electricity, also other amenities and consumer goods. One problem in the rayon is that hectarage under vineyards was expanded disproportionately during the 10th Five-Year Plan, and the lack of manpower caused yields to decline badly. Finally, it is noted that there has been an increase in the number of anonimkas [anonymous letters] whose complaints have to be followed up at considerable cost in time and money. The perpetrators must be unmasked and punished.

#### MASSIVE USE OF PREPARED FOODS IN PUBLIC CATERING URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 December 1983 page 4 carries an 1,800-word article by Tbilisi State University Vice-Rector Apolon Silagadze and Tengiz Tsintsadze, head of the Scientific-Research Laboratory for New Food Products and Rational Use of Plant Resources, concerning the

need to preserve and broadly disseminate traditional and regional Georgian "food technologies" and recipes using local plants; some of these technologies are dying off with the older generation. This kind of effort is needed as a vital part of the Food Program, to make the best possible use of the republic's natural resources, and also as a means of maintaining and popularizing Georgian national traditions. In particular, regional food pavilions should be set up in Tbilisi's Open-Air Ethnographic Museum.

Moreover--and this is the main thrust--these traditional, nutritional foods must be harmonized with today's technology capable of mass-producing food products in ready-made or semiprepared form both for the convenience of housewives (who as working women need to be relieved of some of their burdens) and especially for use in public catering facilities, which constitute a rapidly growing sector of the population's food requirements. At present, Georgia's public catering services are woefully, chronically inadequate both as regards quantity and quality. Centralized production of ready-to-eat and semiprepared food products, made in up-to-date plants, can save considerable work space (around 25 percent) and also cut down on the number of food service employees (around 50 percent), as well as enhance sanitation, improve variety, save losses in perishable and seasonable foods, put a stop to adulteration, and other benefits.

#### PROGRESS IN 'BRIGADE CONTRACT' METHOD IN CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 December 1983 page 1 carries Vl. Ginzburg's 1,500-word article on the general subject of introduction of the brigade contract method in construction, with special focus on progress and problems of the Tbilgorstroy Association, which does residential building. The introduction of the "s koles" [wheel-mounted] and "skvoznoy" [integral process] methods has been slow, but things are looking up as people become more and more convinced that the brigade contract gives the best assurance that all personnel involved in a job will contribute the maximum. Soon, Construction-Installation Trust No 10 is to set up an "integral-process cost-accounting brigade" [skvoznaya kompleksnaya khozraschetnaya brigade] based on these principles, the first such in Georgia.

#### EXTENSIVE TREE BELTS RECOMMENDED AGAINST WIND, WATER EROSION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 December 1983 page 2 carries a 1,700-word article by Agricultural Sciences Dr. G. Kharaishvili, a laboratory director in the Gulashvili Mountain Forestry Institute, concerning the need to build extensive tree belts to combat wind and water erosion, especially on mountain slopes, along river banks, and in other districts vulnerable to that kind of damage. He presents figures on wind and water erosion damage in various regions and for particular time periods. He notes that tree belts must be made up of mixed deciduous and evergreen species to ensure effective protection in the wintertime, and presents specific recommendations on widths and spacing of such belts on slopes of various inclines. Although tree belt planting is included in 1971-1980 and 1981-1990 master plans, unfortunately, the effort has been neglected in many quarters.

## CAUSES OF WIDESPREAD FRUIT, VEGETABLE LOSSES EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 December 1983 page 3 under the regular rubric "The People's Watchful Eye" carries a 2,100-word article by Dzh. Kvartia, a deputy head of the Peoples Control Committee's Agriculture Department, concerning the causes of widespread losses of fruits and vegetables during and after harvest--losses due to spoilage, rotting, and quality deterioration. Causes included improper storage and packing, lack of transport, and especially big discrepancies between deliveries by procurement outfits and the processing capacities of the canning factories. A joint investigation of the matter participated in by specialists of the Agricultural Production Committee and the Fruit and Vegetable Ministry found mismanagement, neglect, and poor organization in Gruzsel'zagotovka, Gruzkonservprom, and the agroindustrial-trade associations, and a number of managers and officials were reprimanded and fined. One passage in the article deals with the matter of arbitration in the frequent cases when recipients claim monetary damages against suppliers for underdeliveries or substandard quality; most such disputes are resolved in favor of the customer. Several instances are cited in which the proper recipient is shorted while another recipient gets considerably more than he ordered.

## NEW 'POLITICAL ECONOMY' TEXTBOOK FOR VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 December 1983 page 3 carries Dr. of Economics N. Gvishiani's and Candidate of Economics Dzh. Chkhikvadze's 500-word review of Prof G. Adeishvili's and Prof R. Asatiani's "Questions of Political Economy" for PTUs [vocational-technical schools]. One main virtue of the work is that it was written in Georgian, thus avoiding some of the problems of translated textbooks, and it presents the material in clear, concise prose. Part 1 of the book deals with economic categories in the Marxian framework and outlines the basic laws governing capitalism. Part 2 deals with key questions of socialist political economy in regard to distribution and consumption, the integration of socialist economies, and rivalry between "the two systems."

## 'SUBSIDIARY ENTERPRISES' BOOST LAGGING RURAL RAYONS, PROVIDE JOBS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 December devotes on 1,100-word front-page editorial and most of page 3 to the subject of "subsidiary enterprises" in rural rayons. The idea behind them is to make better use of local resources, boost food production, make consumer goods and other manufactures of various kinds, help sagging farm finances, put more of the "surplus manpower" to work, and generally enhance local economies and living standards. Throughout there is repeated emphasis on the fact that such enterprises provide jobs for substantial numbers of workers who otherwise are confined to seasonal work or have to go elsewhere to find jobs. The editorial cites several outstanding examples of success plus one or two rayons where local party and soviet leaders need to do more.

On page 3, Dzh. Garedzheli's 1,000-word article focuses on Dmanisi Rayon's success in the 3 years since the last party conference. Before, some 7,000-8,000 workers had to resort to shabashnichestvo [work elsewhere]. Then a tea-processing factory, a stone quarry, and other enterprises were established. Today 15 such outfits employ about 1,000 persons, 40 percent of them women, and shabashnichestvo has been cut to one-quarter. Production value in rubles is actually more than that from agriculture.

V. Tsirekidze's 600-word piece focuses on Oni and Ambrolauri rayons (the traditional Racha province) where mineral water development, profitable shingle-making, lime production, home-made housewares and souvenirs, and ham production have brought prosperity. Employment has risen, and migration has been halted.

G. Nodia's 800-word article explains the spectacular success of Mayakovski Rayon's interfarm cooperative deal with Leningrad's Krasnaya Zarya Scientific-Production Association, a subsidiary of the USSR Communications Equipment Industry Ministry. Begun in 1979, the enterprise started in the village of Obcha and quickly spread to farms in other villages. Profits from the operation helped lift the finances of several farms operating at a loss. The rayon association employs 260 workers, 92 percent of them women aged 25-27 (thus creating a base for party growth), making 140 rubles a month and up to 200 for skilled workers. Hiring is by kolkhoz-sovkhoz board recommendation only, and workers must maintain good standing on their farms, participating in all farm work and taking care of their own assigned plots.

Finally, B. Chkhaidze's 800-word article discusses the prosperity that has grown out of building and decorative stone quarrying and processing in Chokhatauri Rayon, which began fairly recently but also promises to contribute as much income as all farm activities combined and should, in 2 or 3 years, be one of the biggest such operations in the USSR. Most of the stone is granite and andesite.

#### TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF TRANSCAUASIA PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 December 1983 page 4 carries a 600-word article by Kr. Dzhakeli, head of Tbilisi State University's Department of Physical Geography, and docents G. Devdariani and G. Margvelani, describing the new medium-scale (1:600,000) topographical map of Transcaucasia published by the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for Geodesy and Cartography. It was compiled under the direction of Dr of Geography D. Ikleba, head of the Physical Geography Department in the Vakhushti Institute of Geography, with participation by his Georgian, Armenian, and Azerbaijani associates. The map is unequalled in certain kinds of detail, in particular the effect of anthropogenic activities on genetically homogeneous landscape features. An extensive legend is provided in a separate booklet. The reviewers express regret that the press run is so small, and urge that the map be published in Georgian, Armenian, and Azerbaijani as well as Russian.

## MEASURES TO ENHANCE QUALITY SUCCESSFUL AT BATUMI OIL REFINERY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 December 1983 page 1 carries Batumi Oil Refinery Director E. Gventsadze's 400-word report on his outfit's successful efforts in recent years to improve product quality. These include new installations to replace depreciated ones (a furnace and other units are mentioned) as well as the completion of the Samgori-Batumi Pipeline, which has boosted the percentage to Georgian crude fed into the refinery. In 1975, 29 percent of the refinery's output bore the Emblem of Quality; now it's 50 percent (a total of nine products are so certified).

## INDUSTRY FAILS TO FULFILL CONSUMER GOODS PLANS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 December 1983 has an 1,100-word front-page editorial faulting numerous industrial enterprises and associations for failing to fulfill consumer goods production plans. Several all-union and republic-level organizations are cited and figures and percentages given. In addition to quantity, quality is a major concern: the public scorns substandard locally-made goods. It is apparent that a major factor in plan underfulfillment is that industry officials and managers give consumer goods low priority. The editorial also stresses the need for vigorous action to withdraw poor-quality goods from production.

## DOWN-ADJUSTED PLANS IN JEOPARDY AS TIME RUNS OUT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 December 1983 page 2 carries Sh. Amashukeli's 1,400-word article on problems of plan fulfillment as time runs out at year's end, even though plans have been adjusted downward through the year. A number of all-union outfits, in particular, have from 9 to 11 percent or more of the yearly plan yet to complete in December. Azot Production Association, Gruzglavenergo, Elektroapparat, Gruzelektromashina, the Electric Locomotive Plant, and Stankostroitel' are singled out. Many of them are saddled with costly overstocks, in addition, which further weakens their financial condition. One "major Soviet customer," in fact, temporarily refused to accept "tens" of machine tools produced in Tbilisi's Stankostroitel'. Quality must be improved and unwanted products must be withdrawn from production to reduce overstock and alleviate the financial burden.

## POWER SYSTEM TASKS, PLANS, CAPACITY SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 December 1983 page 2 carries Gruzglavenergo Chief I. Chedia's 900-word article sketching the tasks, plans, and current capacity of the Georgian power system within the all-union system. Noting that although the USSR has its own self-sufficient energy base, fuel costs are rising; it is therefore essential to conserve and achieve efficient use of all resources. The Georgian energy program calls for increased base and GES plant generation, with the further development of economical GESEs and a GAES [pumped storage power plant] plus centralized fuel stocks for the bigger towns and cities. Power resources are to be "maneuvered" through intersystem linkups. Plants are to be modernized, automated, and mechanized. Housing and other amenities for power system workers must be increased. The share of thermal power plants in the USSR will go down in coming years, though thermal capacity will continue to grow in

absolute terms. Increased turbo-unit capacity and conversion to block-circuitry and computer control are major factors. Combined power and heat generation [teplofikatsiya] will continue to be emphasized. Of Georgia's installed capacity of 4,230 megawatts, Gruzglavenergo accounts for about 4,050, including three thermal power plants of 1,488 megawatts, 60 GESes of 2,555 megawatts, and 20 diesel plants of 3.2 megawatts.

#### FISH INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION SUCCESS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 December 1983 page 2 carries L. Kinkladze's 700-word report on the excellent performance of Gruzrybprom Production Association, whose units have fulfilled production plans and met other economic indicators, in most cases ahead of schedule. Factors accounting for the success include good labor discipline, sound management, and efforts which have brought labor turnover under control. Figures on current plan fulfillment as well as future plans are given, including salt- and freshwater enterprises. The association is to get some new trawlers. A number of leading outfits are listed by name. A major focus is cadre training: 164 persons were sent to the Astrakhan' Specialized Institute for training.

#### GARDABANI AGRICULTURAL EFFICIENCY, PROSPERITY COMPARED TO AMERICAN

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 December 1983 page 2 carries Philology Candidate Kakha Dzidziguri's 2,200-word article examining the various facets and elements of the successful "Gardabani experiment." He begins by comparing its administrative efficiency, "professionalism," and well-tended farms and hothouse complexes favorably with what he witnessed in the United States as a participant in a Harvard University gathering and on a tour of farms in Maryland. (He recalls that Lenin dreamed of combining American cleverness and technology with socialist productive forces.) This professionalism includes the ability to take decisions quickly and implement them, with special attention paid to the innumerable details involved in any grandiose undertaking--an ability which in general "we still lack." Nevertheless, in Gardabani Rayon this kind of effort is paying off. For example, when someone wrote in anonymously to suggest following the example of private plot farmers who set up primitive but highly profitable cellophane-enclosed hot-hothouses to raise vegetables for the Tbilisi markets, a decision was quickly reached and such facilities have sprouted all over the rayon. The key to success is individual incentive, collective responsibility, innovation, and elimination of "impersonalism." Fostering a new sense of proprietorship helps eradicate thievery. Among other successful innovations in the rayon the author cites the profitable mushroom raising complex--one of only three in the world--and the growing use of zeolites instead of scarce black earth in vegetable raising, a practice which is practically unique in the world.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OFFICIAL VIEWS PAST, FUTURE ECONOMIC EFFORTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 December 1983 page 2 carries a 1,400-word Gruzinform interview with GSSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Valerian I. Vadachkoria concerning Georgian economic accomplishments and plans in light of the recent CPSU Central Committee decree concerning the GCP Central Committee's efforts to perfect the administrative system, enhance the level of economic work, and make rational use of resources.

Industry reported plan fulfillment ahead of schedule, and the agroindustrial complex also made great strides. Output and income are up. Georgian workers have endorsed Andropov's call to boost productivity 1 percent over the plan and reduce prime costs by an additional 0.5 percent.

In the past 10 years, Georgia's national income has doubled, workers' family budgets have grown by 1.5 times, kolkhozniks' by 2 times. Per capita national income is to be increased by 25 percent in the 1981-85 period, total national income to reach 10 billion rubles by 1985.

All this is to come about by converting the economy to intensification and through accelerated scientific and technical advances. Innovations include new techniques of manganese ore extraction and processing, the increased use of natural zeolites in agriculture, new metallurgical technologies (including powder metallurgy), and the like. Research is under way into new physical principles for cybernetic components, and computers are being used to an ever greater extent in automation and mechanization of industrial sectors, including power plants and systems. The use of robots and manipulators is expanding. A final passage berates loafers, work shirkers, "makers of junk products," and rolling stones (those who change jobs frequently), who turn out sub-standard work and constitute a drag on the economy.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

##### BOOK ON MT ATHOS, 'MEDIEVEL CENTER OF GEORGIAN LEARNING,' REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 December 1983 page 3 carries Prof R. Baramidze's 1,000-word review of Tbilisi State University Prof Elgudzha Khintibidze's book "The Mt Athos School of Georgian Literature," published in connection with last year's USSR-wide celebration of the 1,000-year jubilee of the founding of the Georgian academy-monastery on Mt Athos. The reviewer examines the book's treatment of the background of that center and its vital role in the promotion, consolidation, and enhancement of Georgian literary, culture, fruitful reciprocal relations with Byzantium, and contributions to the Renaissance. Georgian scholars translated classic works into Georgian, and in some cases introduced, through Georgian, Eastern works to the Byzantine world. The reviewer has a few critical comments and suggestions to make as well. He laments the book's lack of discussion of the ethnic background of the Cappadocian writers, for example, and suggests that a more appropriate title for the work, in view of the range of scholarship that went into other areas of culture and science besides literature, would be "The Georgian Culture Center of Mt Athos." Moreover, he chides the author for not writing the work in Georgian with a Russian resume.

##### FAILURE TO IMPART CORRECT WORLD VIEW TO STUDENTS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 December 1983 page 3 carries a 1,300-word piece by Dr of Economics N. Karkashadze, rector of the Institute of Subtropical Farming, concerning problems of bringing youth up to be "vehicles" of correct ideology and propagandists for the party's ideas--the major task assigned to VUZ social science instructors. Inter alia,

he proposes that yearly recertification of VUZ social science faculty be "centralized" in the hands of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, since certification procedures in the VUZes are characterized too often by subjectivism.

It is up to the ideological services to combat harmful propaganda. In particular, notes Rector Karkashadze, the West's technological progress "masks the contradictions existing between labor (and intellect) and capital under capitalism, but "new interpretations" are needed in explaining the facts to young people--the techniques used 30 to 40 years ago will no longer do. It is time to "scrutinize the products" of the social scientists, who tend to shy away from hard questions. Students' real opinions need to be solicited in order to shape their stance. Shevardnadze's statement at the Central Committee conference for VUZ workers is quoted, to the effect that while we have managed to pass on our knowledge to youth, we have not wholly succeeded in imparting our world view. Rector Karkashadze concludes by warning against "pseudopatriotism" and characterizing the true (intellectual) patriot as one who has thoroughly mastered his native language, history, and culture and at the same time masters those of other peoples.

#### PLUSES, MINUSES NOTED IN VILLAGE SCHOOL SYSTEMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 December 1983 has a 1,500-word front-page editorial on the state of village schools, especially in the Georgian highlands. Some 2,931 schools accommodate 414,000 pupils (43 percent of the school population). Noting some of the advantages brought on by extensive consolidation of village schools some years ago, the editorial nevertheless points out that the measure also resulted in local enterprises closing down and consequent depopulation of many areas. Hence, demographic, economic and social issues must be considered in deciding where to locate new schools.

A number of rayons have successfully kept pace with school construction and remodeling needs, but many others have not. As for "labor indoctrination" goals, it is unfortunate that there are only five inter-school training-production combines in the republic. The boarding school system is not very satisfactory, especially the buildings they are housed in. "Initiative construction" [initsiativnoye stroitel'stvo], in which enterprises, farms and the like undertake to build schools, is lagging; compare "initiative construction" of hospitals, which is flourishing.

A persistent problem is teacher cadres, especially the no-shows; of 291 graduates of the Pushkin Pedagogical Institute last year, for example, 70 never reported to their job assignment. One bit reason for this as well as rapid turnover is the lack of housing, services, and other amenities in the highland school districts. Local party and soviet organs must deal forcefully with all these problems.

## ADJARIAN HEALTH FACILITIES INADEQUATE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 December 1983 page 3 carries M. Gorgiladze's 1,200-word report of a raid conducted by him and several Adjarian republic and local health officials to determine pluses and minuses in the region's health facilities and services, particularly in the Khelvachauri Rayon. On the plus side, the village of Akhalsheni boasts a fine new 50-bed hospital, and there are some up-to-date polyclinics in the district as well. But there are only 546 medical personnel (67 physicians) to serve the rayon's 79,000 inhabitants, and only 175 beds--less than half the norm. The central rayon hospital is old and dilapidated, and there are only two emergency teams. The only children's hospital in the ASSR is in Batumi, and it is always crowded. The rayon has no maternity hospital. The author also has a suggestion on the financing of health care facilities in Adjaria: instead of the Health Ministry distributing funds to the rayispolkoms, from whence they tend to dwindle and end up hardly benefiting the facilities at all, he proposes strict centralization, in which major sums are parceled out by the ministry every 3 to 5 years to those facilities that need major repairs or construction, leaving the funding of current and minor repairs and maintenance to the "shefstvo" organizations. Finally, he notes that medical service transportation is quite inadequate and poorly run, with considerable discipline violations by irresponsible personnel up and down the line.

## HANDBOOK FOR BONE AND JOINT SURGERY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 December 1983 page 3 carries Academician O. Gudushauri's 500-word review of Prof Mikheil Kuparadze's handbook ("atlas") titled "Operating Techniques for Certain Bone and Joint Pathologies," published by Sabchota Sakartvelo in three volumes (the present volume is the last to appear). Such surgery has become vastly more complicated in recent years, requiring better-trained physicians. The present work is the first ever to present in such detail the complete steps in such procedures, enabling even nonspecialists to perform operations of this sort. All of the more than 3,000 color illustrations are by the author of the work, who is an accomplished artist as well as surgeon. The text is in Russian and Georgian.

## CAUSES, TREATMENT OF RISING CANCER RATE IN WOMEN DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 December 1983 page 4 carries a 1,000-word article by Professor Dr of Medicine L. Charkviani, head of the Women's Department in the Health Ministry's Oncological Center, concerning the rising rate of cancer in women--specifically, gynecological cancer (including breast cancer)--its causes, and a successful system that has been worked out to provide timely prophylactic measures to detect and treat the disease in the beginning stages. All these matters are dealt with in the context of the recent party-economic "health services" aktiv which, among other things, called for universal "dispenserization" of the Soviet population. Prophylactic cancer examinations were introduced in the USSR in the 1940s, and the first such services for women in the Transcaucasus

started in Adjaria. In recent years, cancer examinations have been less effective, and overall rates are rising, while gynecological cancer leads among women; there are 25-30 percent fewer cases in Georgia, however. At the aktiv, Shevardnadze called abortions "an antistate, antisocial phenomenon"--some 100,000 were recorded in Georgia in 1982 alone, twice the number in 1960--and Professor Charkviani states that this is "a leading cause" of gynecological cancer. Other factors include dietary deterioration, obesity, diabetes, metabolic disorders, and hypertension.

Cancer examinations have declined in effectiveness because most of them are performed under inadequate conditions "in the work place" by physicians who don't really care about long-term results. A new system is therefore called for. Experimental, epidemiological, and clinical research carried out by Professor Charkviani's department led to the decision to abolish "on-the-job" examinations in favor of "women's consultation office" examinations, to include case history investigation, cytological procedures, and so forth, with examinees classified in terms of the presence of "risk factors" (from a list of 18 worked out by the team). High-risk women (those with four or more symptoms) are to receive yearly "in-depth" examinations and referred to treatment when so indicated. Experimental testing of the system in Tbilisi's Ordzhonikidze Rayon resulted in a 15-20 percent decline in high-risk cases and a 30-35 percent decline in the number of cases of gynecological cancer. Since the system is effective, economical, and requires no staff, financial, material, or cadre reforms, Professor Charkviani urges that it be adopted everywhere within the context of universal dispenserization.

#### CHILDREN'S DISEASES PERSIST DUE TO COMPLACENCY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 December 1983 page 4 carries a 400-word article by I. Muratidi, chief republic pediatrician-specialist in infectious diseases, deplored complacency on the part of parents and health care personnel toward childhood diseases such as diphtheria, smallpox, whooping cough, and so on, which have declined dramatically since vaccines were introduced. As a result of this complacency, as well as the fear of reaction to the vaccines, 60 percent of all children are exempted from shots, thus making "children's collectives" vulnerable to dangerous contagion.

#### FIRST GEORGIAN BOOK ON THINKING, ANIMAL ETHOLOGY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 December 1983 page 4 carries Biology Dr D. Dzhokhadze's 800-word review of Arnold Gegechkori's "The Origins of Thinking," published by Nakaduli. The book deals with the absolute relation between behavior and thinking in animals in the general context of ethology, which has been the object of intense theoretical and practical study in Europe and elsewhere. For example, findings have been used in livestock breeding. The work is written in a clear and lively manner and has excellent illustrations. It is the first such scientific-popular work on the subject in Georgian.

## ROLE OF INTEGRITY, EQUIPMENT, RESEARCH IN HEALTH CARE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 December 1983 page 3 carries Professor and Distinguished Scientist A. Mindadze's 1,700-word article concerning the various crucial aspects of Georgian health care in light of the recent party-economic aktiv. The central element is the doctor himself, above and beyond any equipment and medicine. The choice of becoming a doctor thus includes aspects of integrity and ethics as well as training, and young people contemplating such a career must not do so merely for fashion or under family pressure. The author notes that, unfortunately, cases of outright wrongdoing as well as improper diagnosis, negligence, and irresponsibility are frequent. These arise from greed and from poor training.

USSR Health Minister Burenkov and other all-union officials had high praise for Georgia's health care system, noting that morbidity and mortality were declining and lifespans increasing. Nevertheless, some of the medical research suffers from inadequate or scarce facilities and equipment (mention is made of tomographic and electromyographic instruments). On the other hand, costly equipment often stands unused. The author of the article lists a number of lines of ongoing research including brain studies and morphology, with special emphasis on ways to link theory with clinical practice. The final passages discuss the need to seek out, catalog, and make use of folk treatments and medicines.

## 'INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY' PUBLISHED; FIRST IN SOVIET PERIOD

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 December 1983 page 4 carries a 1,200-word review by R. Shengelia, senior scientific associate in the Philosophy Institute, Tbilisi State University docent A. Tkemaladze, and Candidate of Philosophy M. Patsatsia, of a new work titled "Introduction to Philosophy," written by the late Dr of Philosophy Venori Kvachakhia and published by Tbilisi University Press. It is the "first such work" written in the Soviet period. Breaking with tradition, the author does not focus primarily on cognition (epistemology) but rather on ontological problems, society, ethics, and aesthetics. In his treatment of logic he places it at the interface between mathematics and philosophy. This approach is prompted by the need to reconcile logic and dialectics, owing to the "contradictions" in natural thinking. With regard to religious analysis, the work examines the postulates "God Is Dead," "There Is No God," and "God Is Dead, Therefore Everything Is Permitted" and what these entail.

## PLASTIC SURGEON CURES 'SOUL AS WELL AS BODY'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 December 1983 page 4 carries Nanuli Baratashvili's 2,200-word profile of renowned plastic surgeon Vakhtang Khutsidze of the Egnate Pipia Railroad Hospital's Restorative Surgery Department. A man of high skill and purpose who could have gone into the arts, Khutsidze is adored by the thousands of grateful patients to whom he has restored a sense of confidence and self-esteem in his 30-year career, "by curing the soul as well as the body." His artful hands are in constant demand to build a missing chin, correct outside ears, and the like, whether the defect is from birth or sustained in an injury.

Khutsidze is especially dedicated to correcting a particular defect afflicting the peoples of the Transcaucasus, what he terms the "regional pathology": an outsize nose. He "cannot reconcile himself to the injustice that our sons' and daughters' lovely, expressive eyes, nicely formed lips, and oval face should be 'adorned' by a big, drooping nose." He himself prefers the classic Greek-Roman nose, but today's youth prefer one a half-centimeter shorter and slightly upturned. In any case, a "cosmetic defect" is any feature which lowers the victim's self-esteem and prevents him from moving easily and freely in society, hence it is the duty of socialist medicine to grant such persons the gift of good looks.

Khutsidze has perfected techniques of "endonasal" surgery, that is, surgery from within to avoid surface scars. He constantly seeks new techniques by consulting with Soviet and foreign practitioners, and has traveled to Czechoslovakia, France, Japan, and Mexico. The distinguished surgeon is proud to show his copy of a Finnish medical journal in which an article about him is placed next to one about Christiaan Barnard. He is not uncomfortable with the fact that he holds neither the doc orate nor candidate's degree.

#### International

##### 'PATRIOTS', 'DEMOCRATS' REPRESSED BY TURKISH 'JUNTA'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 December 1983 page 3 carries K. Saladze's 700-word article quoting several foreign press reports of "repressions" of "patriots" and "democrats" by the Turkish military junta that took power in 1980. They include Turkish CP Central Committee member Mustafa Hayrulaoglu, head of the Istanbul party organization, who was arrested in October 1982 and died in March 1983 after torture which failed to elicit information about the underground organization; Selcuk Darasin and Halili Ezendag, two "patriots" who were hanged in Ankara; 22 men who were accused of "alliance with the outlawed Turkish CP and attempting to establish the dictatorship of one class over others"; POLITIK editor in chief Hamer Kavaz, sentenced to 7 years for advocating dictatorship by the working class; and other political activists, leaders, and trade unionists. The repressive actions included imprisonment and torture as well as death. Some of the torture techniques are described. Figures are given and certain of the sources noted, including AFP, L'HUMANITE, and REVOLUTION (Paris).

##### JAPANESE GEORGIANIST DISCUSSES MILITARISM, EDUCATION, WOMEN'S LOT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 December 1983 page 3 carries a 1,600-word interview with Seichi Kitagawa, a 34-year-old medievalist and Georgianist from Hokkaido University, by A. Avaliani, who is scientific secretary for international relations in the Dzhavakhishvili Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnography. Kitagawa was the guest of the institute for 102 days to "study primary Georgian sources" on various aspects of medieval history (his graduate major was the Mongol Period in Iran) as well as to polish up his Georgian, which he learned from teach-yourself manual. In a brief excursus, the interviewer notes that "the two worlds" of "East and West" had much fruitful scientific and cultural exchange in the 1970s, but

that has been hampered in recent years by American militarism; still, the institute was visited last year by American, French, West German, and Belgian scholars.

Kitagawa has written scholarly articles on aspects of Georgian history and culture, but now wants to write popular pieces for the growing number of Japanese citizens who are extremely interested in Georgia. He expresses surprise and gratitude for the marvelous hospitality given him by the Georgian people and especially the institute, which made all necessary materials and conditions available to him.

To Avaliani's question regarding "Japanese militarism," Kitagawa responds that, like most Japanese intelligentsia, he is not affiliated to any party, but that socialists, communists, and progressivists, while not consolidated into a single organization, do constitute a "front" for peace in the face of militarists who try to spoil international relations.

The Japanese Georgianist describes the hard lot of higher education in Japan, where most universities are private institutions and difficult to get into. Rising costs, moreover, have led administrators to cut teaching staffs and increase student numbers, measures which further hamper education. From this he turns to the subject of women students and women in general. Unfortunately, more and more Japanese women students have taken up smoking (so have Georgian women, says Avaliani)--clearly in an attempt to prove themselves equal to men, for Japan is still a blatantly male-dominated country, where wife abuse is common and working women make only half what men do.

KIRGHIZ SSR

Political Affairs

KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL PLENUM DISCUSSES PROBLEMS WITH YOUNG CADRES

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 5 November 1983 page 1 carries a 400-word announcement on the 7th plenum of the Kirghizia Komsomol Central Committee held on 3 November 1983. The agenda included reports on the work of the Kantskiy, Toktogul'skiy, and Issyk-Kul'skiy Komsomol rayon committees, a report on the activity of the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat, and organizational matters. As for the organizational matters, Secretary Yu. J. Toychubekov was released from his duties in the Secretariat and Bureau in connection with his transfer to other work, and former Tyan'-Shan'skiy Komsomol raykom first secretary M. Akmataliyeva was elected in his place. The head of the sports and mass defense affairs department of the Central Committee S. Omuraliyev was also released from his duties in connection with his transfer to other work, and K. Osorov confirmed in his place. On 12 November 1983 page 2 the same newspaper carries a 4,300-word summary account of the speeches presented at the plenum. Each of the first secretaries of the above-mentioned Komsomol raykoms spoke about various economic and, to a lesser extent, social issues facing the Komsomol organization under his charge. The Kantskiy raykom first secretary, for instance, complained about the teacher shortage in his rayon; there are not enough elementary, physics, and mathematics teachers. Thirty-seven of the 60 young specialists sent this year to the rayon did not come, which he attributed above all to young pedagogues' forgetting their professional and civic obligation. Kirghizia Komsomol Central Committee First Secretary O. A. Abdykalykov also discussed various topics at the plenum. For instance, he complained about formalism in the work of increasing the number of Komsomol-youth kollektivs. Only 7 percent of the working young people have been drawn into this collective form of labor in Issyk-Kul'skiy Rayon. He also criticized the pace of implementing personal accounting and building up the staff of "Komsomol Searchlights" throughout the republic. Also, in recent years there have been many instances where graduates of schools, tekhnikums, and vocational-technical schools have spent months idly waiting for their induction into the Soviet Army. Such "rest periods" last up to a half year and sometimes a year and a half. Many girls draw out the period of choosing a profession for a long time without any basis. For instance, 11,000 of this year's graduates of schools and vocational-technical schools have not yet been placed in work.

## ON DURABILITY OF SOVIET NATIONALITY STATE STRUCTURE

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 11, November 1983 pages 42-48 carries a 2,800-word article by M. Artykbayev, a candidate of the philosophical sciences, and T. Ojukeyeva, a candidate of the historical sciences, on the development of the Soviet state structure. Problems concerning the further internationalization of the life of the socialist nationalities and ethnic groups were reflected in broad and varied points of view in Soviet historiography in the 1970s and 1980s; nevertheless some points of these multidimensional problems still remain insufficiently worked out. Among such are the problems of the internationalization of the Soviet state structure under the conditions of developed socialism. The nationality issue in the Soviet Union also occupies a large place in bourgeois historiography. For a number of years now it has repeated the false proposition that the RSFSR is dominant in the Soviet Union, that all the other republics have no sovereignty and few political possibilities, and that moreover the decision on all issues is made in Moscow. Artykbayev and Ojukeyeva then discuss the historical development of the Soviet state structure and some theoretical features of the current state structure. In the final three paragraphs they examine future directions. The nationality state structure, like Soviet federalism as a whole, has not stopped at an unchanging location, but it develops and grows under new conditions of social life. But those engaged in the social sciences do not share a common opinion about the historical limits of the existence of the nationality state structure and the Soviet federation in general. Some authors talk about the nationality state structure ceasing to exist before the socialist state structure dissolves and about it giving way to socialist unitarism. It is not possible to agree with the opinion that the nationality state structure and the federation will exist until the merger of the nationalities and until every nationality distinction disappears. Such a position leads to an absolutization and perpetuation of the nationality-state forms. In the opinion of the authors of this article, the nationality state structure, developing and growing along with the entire political system of Soviet society, will disappear before the disappearance of nationality distinctions. Leninist theses confirm this point of view.

## KIRGHIZIA PETROLEUM SUPPLIES CHIEF OUSTED FOR CORRUPTION

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 3 December 1983 page 4 carries a 1,500-word article by A. Alykulov, a special correspondent for the newspaper, on the removal of the former chairman of the KiSSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Productions, Erk A. Sadykov, from office. According to the article, it was because of Sadykov's organization of leadership, which was contrary to party principle, arbitrary, and arrogant, that the plan for providing petroleum products has not been fulfilled from year to year. In 1982, more than 90,000 tons of automobile gasoline, diesel fuel, fuel oil, and oil asphalt were not brought to the republic, and in the first 9 months of 1983, some 20,000 tons of automobile gasoline, 21,500 tons of diesel fuel, and 8,800 tons of oil asphalt less had been brought. Shortfalls and the theft of petroleum products have resulted from the compromising position of the State Committee leaders, Sadykov and his deputies Vozzhayev and Akmatbayev. The lack of appropriate supervision permitted some leaders of departments

under the State Committee to engage in theft. But how can one understand that one such leader was promoted by Sadykov to the central staff of the specialized oil tank farm in Frunze? The author of this article emphasizes that serious shortcomings were permitted in the selection, placement, and education of cadres in the State Committee. In the committee's central staff in the first half of 1982 the turnover of cadres was 40 percent. Sadykov himself, without regard for the opinion of the primary party organization, made arbitrary appointments; he appointed 19 of the 24 employees accepted into the apparatus. Seven people alleged to have been involved in irregularities elsewhere are listed as having been accepted into service on the State Committee staff through Sadykov's efforts. Overall, his activities helped create artificial deficits. Thus in 1977 when there were 132,000 motor vehicles in private possession in Kirghizia, 26,336 tons of gasoline were sold through the marketable stocks, but in 1982, with 190,000 private vehicles, only 18,057 tons of gasoline were sold. The CPKi Central Committee gave a just, principled evaluation to the work methods of this State Committee. E. Sadykov drew a stern party penalty because he undermined his own authority in leadership service, and he was removed from the office of chairmanship.

#### EFFORTS AGAINST CORRUPTION CONTINUE IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 12, December 1983 pages 3-9 carries a 3,000-word lead article on the responsibilities of a communist as a model of orderliness and good organization. While there are numerous communists who perform in an exemplary manner, there are also instances whereby communists have not carried out their obligations well. At times the positions of some communists, including leaders, have no been subjected to criticism, a circumstance which is a reason for the persistence of various shortcomings. But it will not do to behave in a compromising attitude towards leaders who do not uphold the public trust. The editorial then devotes three paragraphs to naming 12 leaders who have been removed from office for this reason, including the former Kirghiz SSR Minister of Local Industry M. Konurbayev, who was reported to have received stern party punishment as well. The same issue of this party journal on pages 18-24 carries a 2,800-word article by E. Koshoev, chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the CPKi Central Committee, on the need to steadfastly preserve and increase socialist property. Koshoev cites a number of cases in which socialist property was stolen or wasted, as well as some of the measures taken to prevent such crimes. It is not possible to hide the fact that "slippery fingered" people are mostly encountered in the enterprises of the food industry and the meat-and-dairy industry and in the trade and consumer service networks. In just the enterprises of the food industry more than 800 cases of pilfering have been uncovered this year. It is also necessary to state that there are instances when some law-enforcement employees are the active accessories to criminals. For instance, the former KiSSR Deputy Prosecutor Koychumanov and the Tokmak city prosecutor Marazykov conspired with the head of the slaughtering facility of the meat combine in Tokmak, Bostanov, and received constant bribes from Bostanov to cover up the crimes of a group of people stealing socialist

property at the meat combine. The criminals had increased the number of livestock obtained from the farms of Dzhambul Oblast in Kazakhstan and were selling the excess; they had thereby been pocketing more than 1 million rubles. Many people were called to criminal account in the Tokmak meat combine affair. Koychumanov was given "the highest penalty" and Marazykov 12 years' deprivation of freedom. [See also on this matter USSR Report No 1464, JPRS 84507 p 22 and JPRS-UPS-84-004 p 42] The CPKi Central Committee has also taken measures in the selection and placement of cadres and in the improvement of the work in law-enforcement organs. The ranks of the employees of the Internal Affairs Ministry, the prosecutor's office, and the republic and local justice organs have been supplemented by business-like people. A working group attached to the Central Committee has been formed to coordinate the work of the republic's law-enforcement organs, and such groups are being formed under all oblast, city, and rayon party committees. Much activity has been undertaken to strengthen the internal affairs organs in the republic in accordance with the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee. It is very significant that the republic's party organizations have dispatched 650 members of the CPSU to work in the internal affairs organs with the aim of strengthening the party stratum among the police. But poor attention has been paid to integrating the cadres in some internal affairs organs; such as those in Issyk-Kul and Naryn Oblasts, Frunze and Tokmak cities, and Sokulukskiy, Kantskiy, and Alamedinskiy Rayons. Another problem involves the reporting of thefts. In the accounting of the commission on preserving socialist property under the Issyk-Kul Oblast Executive Committee, the losses due to thefts in 1983 amounted to 340,000 rubles, but in the writs of execution throughout the oblast, it was shown as 862,700 rubles.

#### Economics

#### KISSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PARTY ORGANIZATION CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 3 November 1983 page 2 carries a 1,400-word article by T. Mulkubatov, a special correspondent for the newspaper, on the recent report-and-election meeting of the party committee of the KISSR Academy of Sciences. At the meeting, along with a review of past achievements, the shortcomings in the work of the Academy of Sciences were spoken of in a principled fashion. Consequently, it is possible to hope that the newly elected party committee, with conclusions drawn from the criticism, will keep the shortcomings in mind and not permit them to prosper in the coming reporting period. Some institutes, laboratories, and scientists have spent a great deal of state funds without much result. The Geology Institute, in spending 2,285,000 rubles, and the Institute of High Elevation Physiology and Experimental Pathology, in spending 1,750,000 rubles, have not provided the state with a satisfactory economic result. Such unproductiveness applies to a number of other collectives and laboratories in the Academy of Sciences. It is also not something to brag about that the personal matters of seven communists have been discussed by the academy's party committee since October last year. The academy has also had difficulties in attracting the best cadres. Thus in 182 divisions of the republic's scientific center there is not a single doctor of sciences, and in 21 divisions not a single candidate of sciences. In 75 divisions only 1 candidate of sciences is working. It is possible to conclude that this stems from an incomplete utilization of the

possibilities of graduate study. It has not disturbed the leaders of scientific establishments or the party and Komsomol organizations that in the last 3 years only 6 of the 195 people who completed the KiSSR Academy of Sciences graduate program have defended their dissertations on time or that 42 people have abandoned their dissertations. Now, however, respected, principled communists with strong academic preparations have been elected as secretaries and assistants for the party organizations' bureaus.

#### SITUATION OF FORESTS IN KIRGHIZIA DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 1 December 1983 pages 4-5 carries a 3,700-word article by Shabdanbay Abdramanov on the fate of the walnut forests in Kirghizia. He begins his article by recounting a conversation with the head of the Southern Kirghizia Walnut and Fruit-Tree Forest Administration, in which he speculates on the possible harvest of walnut trees in a particular region--perhaps 30,000 tons. But he is told that in recent years the harvest has been only 1,000 or 1,500 tons of walnuts. Bewildered at this, Abdramanov also wonders why forests have been thinning out every year, why walnut forests are used as livestock pastures, and why walnuts have become only a means for enriching speculators. In this article he again argues for improving the forests, contending that the trees provide a nutrious food source and a check against erosion. But through official neglect these forests have suffered. According to official statistics, 307,275 hectares of forest lands have been distributed to kolkhozes and sovkhozes for long-term use, and some 240,000 hectares for use in perpetuity. Such generous distributions were made in 1930s when the vital significance of walnut forests had not been investigated scientifically. Since then large numbers of livestock have ruined the natural regeneration of these forests. One of the problems here involves the state payment for the walnut harvest, 30 kopecks per kilogram handed over and 60 kopecks per kilo overplan. According to Abdramanov, this is extremely little: a "merchant" will pay a ruble per kilo, and walnuts go for 3 rubles at the bazaar. He emphasizes that it is necessary to raise the purchase price for walnuts, perhaps to 2 rubles a kilo, or even more. "Cotton and livestock are the riches of our country and our people, but are not forests counted among our riches?" It is possible to make considerable complaints about the Osh Oblast Executive Committee on this issue. Resolutions have been accepted, but as years pass, the situation does not change. "What is necessary to be decided immediately?" he asks. "The main matter is to take all the forest areas given to kolkhozes and sovkhozes for long-term use and turn them into state forest lands!" Likewise, the obtaining of the 240,000 hectares of forests granted in perpetuity is needed. Research should be conducted into the cultivation of walnuts, and funds should be expended to improve the forests. The staffing of forests should be enhanced, and forestry and environmental protection should be made a part of the curriculum of higher education institutions.

#### ECONOMIST SUGGESTS CONSUMER SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 22 December 1983 page 6 carries a 1,800-word article by E. Samigullin, a candidate of the economic sciences, on ways of improving service to shoppers in Kirghizia. He acknowledges that there are many complaints about such service in trade

organizations and that in fact there are many shortcomings; waiting in lines for a long time has not been eliminated, needed goods are not always available, the quality of food in public eating establishments is poor, etc. He makes several suggestions for helping the consumer, such as the adoption of progressive methods, the supplementing of services, etc. For instance, to provide needed goods in the shops trade organizations should investigate additional resources and steadily obtain surplus goods from trade establishments in the republic and outside it, especially in Kazakhstan and the RSFSR. Packaging should be given higher priority, but not a single industrial enterprise now produces containers that can meet the demands of the time. Self-service stores are one progressive means of selling goods. The main type of grocery store in the self-service system at the present time is the "universam," the self-service department store. However, the only republic in the country without such a store is Kirghizia, and the time has come for the republic Ministry of Trade to introduce a network of "universams," probably beginning with the newly built-up suburban zones of the capital Frunze. Also, more stores should be modified to accept orders by telephone or by mail. He makes several other suggestions, such as the inclusion of radio-television repairmen at stores where radios are sold, the selling of circus and theater tickets at large stores, the expansion of the operating hours of some grocery stores to 6-7 in the morning and 11-12 in the evening, etc.

#### POLLUTION OF LAKE ISSYK-KUL IN KIRGHIZIA A MAJOR PROBLEM

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 12, December 1983 pages 132-137 carries a 2,800-word article by Jaambay Sadykov, a full member of the USSR Geographical Society, on the problems currently facing the large lake in Kirghizia, Issyk-Kul, also known as the Kirghiz Sea. He first praises the natural beauty of the lake and provides information about it. However, the blessings of the lake have been taken for granted, and there are many troublesome matters concerning the lake and the surrounding regions, which have been designated as an All-Union resort area that will be capable of accommodating 60,000 people at one time. Water pollution must be contemplated. Oil and coal shipment by steamship is increasing, polluted water from some enterprises is flowing into the lake, and litter is being tossed into the water by tourists. Forests in the area with their useful by-products are decreasing. Fishing is also being damaged. The air is being polluted from the smokestacks of nearby industries, as well as by motor vehicles. The bottling and distribution of the healthful mineral waters of the region is very poor, and waters with radioactive substances, a very rare phenomenon in the world, are being neglected totally. As a result of the diversion of water for irrigation purposes, the level of the lake is dropping by 7 centimeters annually. He suggests that a possible way to increase the water level of the lake is to have the upper reaches of the Ara-Bel River, the right fork of the Great Naryn River, flow into the lake through the Juuku River.

In the newspaper SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN 8 December 1983 page 4 is a 700-word article by M. Pashkovskiy, a senior state inspector at Vostsredneazrybvod [Eastern Central Asian Fishery (?)], also on pollution in Lake Issyk-Kul. Although environmental protection measures have been taken to preserve the lake for its yearly 400,000 visitors, compliance with these measures has not

been good. Although 86 farms located near the lake were supposed to be moved in the last 5 years, only less than half of them have in fact been moved.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

##### RELIGIOUS CHAIN LETTER CIRCULATED IN KIRGHIZ TOWN

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 3 November 1983 page 4 carries a 1,200-word article by A. Amanov, the assistant chief editor of a Kirovskiy Rayon newspaper, on a chain letter that started circulating in the town of Kirov 2 months ago. According to the letter, a 12-year-old child while passing by a grave heard the voice of some holy person, Sultan, who had lived in Turkestan. "His Holiness" Sultan was disturbed at the decline in the number of believers at the present time and made a behest that Allah the Most High be remembered. Every person who received the letter was to copy it out and distribute it to nine people. If he does so, something good will befall him in 5 days, but if not, something bad will happen within 36 days. The author of the article convinced a frightened comrade who had received the letter that it was fallacious, and the man was ashamed of being afraid, when it turned out that nothing unpleasant happened to him after 36 days. According to Amanov, this chain letter was not something new to his town; in the spring of 1957 a letter was circulated among some people to the effect that if livestock was not slaughtered and a sacrifice not performed, then the Day of Judgment would arrive on 16 June of that year. A child had heard these words from a "seer" who emerged from the sea. Most people considered the letter ridiculous, but there were people who feared destruction on that day. But, as is obvious, the day came and went without a catastrophe. According to Amanov, it is not hard to know the origin of such disgusting letters. The June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that bourgeois ideology resorts to all propaganda means to disrupt the socialist society and poison the consciousness of the Soviet people. "This letter is an example of the sham thought of bourgeois ideology, which cannot accept these achievements of ours." The authors of this letter, having snared some fearful, sickly, or ignorant people and gotten them to distribute the hand-copied letters, sit back gloating and snickering, because they themselves do not believe in what is written in the letters. They are content to have the gullible "slaves of God" trouble themselves. But the people of Kirovskiy Rayon are making good progress in the social realm, as is shown by the number of mixed marriages, and such letters are not believed.

##### PARTY MEETING HIGHLIGHTS PROBLEMS IN KIRGHIZ FILM INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 13 November 1983 page 2 carries a 1,300-word report by special correspondent S. Begaliyeva on the report-and-election party meeting of the Kyrgyzfil'm movie studio, at which party bureau secretary B. Shamshiyev gave a speech. The article lists numerous films and documentaries that have been produced recently. But there are some unresolved issues and shortcomings in the work of Kyrgyzfil'm. There is no strong interest in a deep study of rural life, but the time has come for leading script writers and directors to pay greater attention to this

theme. In addition, it is necessary to take a serious attitude towards propaganda films on the topic of military, patriotic education and to draw a sound conclusion in this regard. Also, "the party cannot behave with forgiveness towards unsatisfactory, immature works in which viewpoints alien to our society and to our ideology are stated and in which the way is given to a deviation from historical reality. In this respect it is necessary that the work of the satirical movie-magazine 'Korogoch' [Sharp-Eyed] also be revived. The fact that the satirical movie-magazine 'Korogoch' was placed in the bureau of the CPKi Central Committee is a clear sign of the great importance given to the magazine." A special creative soviet has been formed for it. While formerly four movie-magazines had been produced a year, from now on six are to be produced. In addition, the work of translating films into Kirghiz is not among the affairs of little importance at the present time. The issue of dubbing, the fact that it is being conducted poorly in Kirghizia as compared to other republics, has been continually talked about for a long time. This matter is largely connected with the quality and the shortage of actors.

#### MORE ATTENTION TO KIRGHIZ LANGUAGE ON SIGNS URGED

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 15 November 1983 page 4 carries a 600-word article by B. Bekeshov, a senior scientific editor of the Kirghiz Soviet Encyclopedia, on the condition of some signs and slogans in the capital of Kirghizia, Frunze. With the upcoming celebration of the 60th anniversary of the republic and its Communist Party, a beautification program is under way, and in Bekeshov's opinion, this effort should include signs and the names of buildings and shops. He discusses the fact that on some signs the names are not translated exactly into Kirghiz. If the names of the establishments are translated precisely, no difficulty would arise in understanding them. He also objects to the fact that the names of some establishments are not written in both languages. What he wishes to say in his article is that on every sign written intended for the people there should be a careful and respectful attitude towards the language of that people. Although he has only briefly touched upon the issue of signs, he feels the matter of translating and displaying names is pertinent all the way from the highest state institutions to small clubs and discos.

#### PLANS FOR KIRGHIZ LANGUAGE, LITERATURE INSTITUTE OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 20 November 1983 page 2 carries a 1,300-word article by Ch. Jumagulov, the secretary of the party organization of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences Language and Literature Institute and a candidate of the philological sciences, on the recent party report-and-election meeting of the institute. He lists 11 books that have appeared in the 1982-1983 reporting year and various publications that are scheduled to appear before the end of the current five-year plan period. Among the latter are a two-volume, "Kirghiz Defining Dictionary," a "Grammar of the Kirghiz Language," "Studies in Soviet Kirghiz Literature," a version of the Kirghiz national epic "Manas" in Kirghiz and Russian, and by 1990 a four-volume poetic translation of the "Manas" in Russian, to be published in Moscow. At the present time the "Manas" trilogy that follows the Sayakbay Karalayev variant has begun to appear and will when finished compromise five volumes. By a resolution of the presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1977, a Russian language sector was opened at the institute, as

in other republics. Investigating Kirghiz-Russian bilingualism under the present conditions and specifying the favorable influence that Russian is having on Kirghiz and the processes taking place in Kirghiz in the time of socialism have become a part of the sector's tasks. Immeasurable assistance in the Kirghiz people study of Russian is being provided by textbooks, study aids, essential glossaries, and of course, the "Kirghiz-Russian" and "Russian-Kirghiz" dictionaries. But these dictionaries have become rarities; therefore recompiling and publishing them is a vital matter on the institute's agenda. With this mind, a new bilingual dictionary sector was opened in the institute and has begun working. The priority now is the preparation of a Russian-Kirghiz dictionary.

#### PARTY CONFERENCES IN FRUNZE REFER TO ERRANT CREATIVE WORKS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 26 November 1983 page 2 carries a 1,300-word article by special correspondent A. Alykulov on the party conference of the Pervomayskiy Rayon in the capital city of Frunze. Along with the progress of various segments of the rayon's economy, certain shortcomings in the work of some of the creative kollektivs located within the confines of the rayon were also discussed. Special matters pertaining to these serious shortcomings have been discussed in the raykom, the Frunze gorkom, and the CPKi Central Committee. It was once more shown at party conference that the quest in the ideological-artistic direction of the repertoire had been lowered at the Kirghiz State Academic Opera and Ballet Theater and at the Russian Drama Theater (concerning the latter, it was emphasized that there has been just, timely, and significant criticism in SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN). There have also been occurrences that have violated labor discipline among theater employees. Some of them will not fulfill their year assignments and are poorly raising their professional level. At the Kirghiz Drama Theater and the Opera and Ballet Theater a principled party atmosphere has not been formed, and ideological and educational work is conducted poorly. The occurrence of some serious shortcomings at the theaters can be explained by the fact that there were not high standards of exactingness in carrying out their functional tasks made by the party organization of the republic Ministry of Culture. [There was no mention of the criticism aimed at the theaters in the account of this party conference published in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 23 November 1983 page 2.]

#### DOES LITERARY MONUMENT BELONG TO UIGHURS OR ALL CENTRAL ASIAN TURKS?

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 1 December 1983 pages 6-7 carries a 2,000-word article by O. Karayev, a candidate of the historical sciences, on the 11th century Turkic literary monument, the didactic poem "Kutadgu Bilig" [Knowledge Leading to Happiness] by Yusuf (or Jusup) of Balasagun. Karayev notes that there is little information about the life of Yusuf, but the poem states that he lived in the city of Balasagun, which has been located on the territory of the present-day ruins of Burana to the south of Tokmak in the Chu Valley, in Kirghizia. Karayev devotes most of his article to a discussion of the existing manuscripts, to excerpts from the

poem itself, and to explanations about what the poem reveals. At the end of the article he states that the newspaper KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY has published the views of a number of scholars about the "Kutadgu Bilik." While some authors call the poem a literary heritage common to the Turkic peoples living in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, others state the opinion that it is a monument belonging only to the Uighurs. An All-Union conference devoted to the 900th anniversary of Yusuf's poem was held in Leningrad in 1970, and M. Khamrayev published an article about the results of the conference in VOPROSY LITERATURY. But M. Khamrayev distorted the results of the conference. Karayev himself participated in the conference, and he maintains that the majority of the participants did not come to the opinion as it was stated by Khamrayev. The latter quoted from the speeches of Sh. Abilov and A. Rustamova, but Abilov's speech has not been published yet. In fact, most of the conference participants considered Yusuf's poem a literary heritage of the common Turkic people. And the eminent Turkologist Tenishev has written that the poem is a common literary heritage of the Turkic peoples living in Central Asia. Thus the "Kutadgu Bilik" is a general literary heritage of several Turkic peoples, including the Yagmas, Karlukhs, Tukhsis, Chigils, and Kirghiz located in Kirghizia and Semirechie at the time of the poet Yusuf.

#### TREATMENT OF NATIONAL RELATIONS IN KIRGHIZ NOVEL CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 2 December 1983 pages 2-3 carries a 2,400-word article by E. Nurushev reassessing the novel "Mezgil" [The Time] by K. Akmatov, which appeared in 1979. There have been many reviews of the novel, and there are also those who suppose the work to be "an event that has brought a special innovation to the present developmental process of the Kirghiz novel." In the novel there are in fact the marks of new relationships, something which can be seen above all from an attempt that seeks to examine the figure of the Russian in Kirghiz literature from a different perspective. The situations of the characters under various circumstances and their psychological states are drawn convincingly and with particular skill. "But we must evaluate any work from a position that conforms to the high demands of party esthetics, from a position of how great its social and moral influence is, what it teaches us, and upon what path it can summon us. In this respect, unfortunately, there are not just a few places in the novel 'Mezgil' that give rise to doubts and confuse the reader." The novel takes place from the summer of 1926 to the beginning of the thirties and deals with the history of the formation of one of the first sovkhozes. However, K. Akmatov did not take correct advantage of the opportunities to demonstrate the revolutionary zeal of this period of passage to a socialist life, and he "portrayed the nationality and class relations in this transitional time from an ideologically skewed position." Above all, this is connected with the character of the Kirghiz woman Kyztuubas and the Russian man Yemel'yan Krasin. Kyztuubas, a highly respected woman, is crucial to the ideological-artistic conception of the novel, because the attitude of the Kirghiz towards the new life and towards Russians is shown through the prism of this character. The reason for her sudden death, as is shown in the novel, is the arrival of the Russian Yemel'yan Krasin in Dolonotu and the thoroughbred stallions he brought from Russia. Not only does Kyztuubas' death explain the

antipathy which causes the local people to treat the Russian as an outsider and not to want to get close to him, but it also evokes all sorts of disapproving talk that those horses will ruin the sacred breed of Kambar ata [the mythical patron of horses among the Kirghiz]. And for some reason the writer very explicitly puts great emphasis on such disapproval in the novel. Perhaps this stems from an attempt to sharpen the nature of the conflict in the work; "however, all of this does not achieve a balanced proportion, it offends national feeling and disturbs the average reader." The point is that the moral and spiritual outlook of Krasin does not tally with the outlook of the progressive, revolutionary representatives of the Russian people who brought the new life to the land of the Kirghiz, but rather leaves the impression of being their opposite. Despite Krasin's bad conscience, he does not try to atone for his crimes through hard work, but lives only for his personal interests and glory. While such people have been treated many times in Soviet literature, it is not possible to say that K. Akmatov has followed that tradition, exposed the social-psychological causes of individualism, and shown its lack of a future under the conditions of the new life. All this does not interest the author very much; on the contrary the revolutionary innovations in the land of the Kirghiz during the initial years of Soviet power are connected in the novel with such no-account people like Krasin. It is difficult to accept this character as an artistic figure by which the revolutionary sons of the Russian people who struggled and sacrificed to consolidate Soviet power in the mountain region of Kirghizia are generalized. In fact, some of Krasin's behavior, which is deliberately portrayed in the novel, arouses and works away at the reader's attitude towards those complex and precious concepts called national feeling and national honor. The author of the article concludes by stating that it is impossible to look indifferently and not to speak out about such unforgivable shortcomings in the sphere of spiritual culture, especially at the present time when ideological matters are at the fore. It is disturbing that, as the novel "Mezgil" shows, it is still not established practice in literary criticism to evaluate various works from a principled, class position and not from some other personal subjective reasons. There seem to be not just a few problems in the literary process that should cause the appropriate organizations and ideological institutions to think.

#### BRIDE-PRICE DEAL IN KIRGHIZIA ENDS IN SENTENCING

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 15 December 1983 page 4 carries a 600-word article by A. Egemnazarov, the chairman of the Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayon People's Court, on an instance of bride-price giving in the rayon. In March 1983, Tashpolot Akhmadaliyev met with Myrzakhalil Abdijalilov, a pensioner living in the Kirov forest lands, and arranged to marry off his daughter to Abdijalilov's son. After some haggling, the bride-price was fixed: 1,000 rubles in cash, a 120-ruble sheep, a 35-ruble flowery scarf, a 40-ruble jumper, a 30-ruble dress, and a 20-ruble pair of galoshes. That is, Akhmadaliyev's daughter's bride-price amounted to 1,245 rubles. Not only that, but Akhmadaliyev had acquired a plot of land in the Kirov forest of more than 2 hectares and had built a two-story house on it. For this and for accepting a bride-price, Akhmadaliyev was sentenced by the Rayon People's Court to the appropriate punishment, as was Abdijalilov for giving a bride-price.

## CHIEF EDITOR OF KIRGHIZ SATIRE JOURNAL REPLACED

[Editorial Report] Frunze CHALKAN in Kirghiz No 12, December 1983 page 11 carries a listing of the new chief editor for this political satire journal, E. Ibrayev, and the rest of the editorial board. [E. Ibrayev had been the former assistant chief editor of the journal, and no other changes were made in the editorial board.] In this issue, no one was named as the new assistant chief editor. [The newspapers SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA and SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN 17 November 1983 page 1 carry reports of a CPKi Central Committee examination of serious shortcomings in the work of the journal CHALKAN. In this highly critical account, it was stated that the former chief editor S. Dzhetimishev was relieved of his duties because of unsatisfactory leadership and because of the serious shortcomings permitted in the published material.] The Kirghiz-language newspaper KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY 8 December 1983 page 2 carries a 200-word account of an open meeting of the party organization of the Kirghizia Writers Union, at which communists in the union and employees of the publications ALA TOO, LITERATURNYY KIRGIZSTAN, and KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY participated. The meeting discussed the resolution of the CPKi Central Committee on the journal CHALKAN and the tasks of the Writers Union emerging from the decree. The eight speakers listed in the article emphasized that the Central Committee Bureau had demonstrated the shortcomings in the work of the journal in a timely, proper fashion and had obligated journalists and writers in the republic to participate actively in the work of the press. A resolution was adopted embracing issues concerning giving place on the pages of the journals and the weekly newspaper to ideologically mature and artistically high works, combining the work of the press organs with the practice of communist construction, strengthening the material base of the editorial boards, using the royalties fund properly, and strengthening the individual responsibility of every employee.

## EDITORIAL DEFINES PROBLEMS IN KIRGHIZ LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 12, December 1983 pages 3-6 carries a 1,700-word unsigned lead article entitled "On the Clear Path of Creativity." In the last 20 years Kirghiz writers have enriched the treasure-house of culture with novels, stories, poems, and dramatic works on the historical, the historical-revolutionary, collectivization, Great Patriotic War, and present-day theme, and these works continue to be written. But some writers have still not been able to rid themselves of the habit of portraying historical events and the time of collectivization on a one-sided, naturalistic plane. This derives from an idealization of the past or from an attempt to show certain historical facts "originally," and as a result the truth of life is either obscured or distorted. Such unpleasant manifestations have been justly discussed in party documents. If literary criticism had actively participated in the literary process, cases having such principled significance would have received their assessment in time. Another problem in some creative works is that much attention in the portrayal of love is devoted to its intimate aspect, and the pure social and human significance of love is forgotten. In some prose and poetry, in landscapes depicting the land and water, mountains and stones, the human profile drops out of the writer's vision and becomes

external and secondary. Also, some antipodes that continue to cling to social life cannot but be reflected in artistic works. But there are occasions in the portrayal of such things when the weight of the positive and negative poles are not equal, and life is shown only in its shady, dark aspects. It is correct that literary works lamed by this be submitted to discussion by literary criticism and society in time.

#### PROBLEMS IN CONTEMPORARY UIGHUR THEATER EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 6 November 1983 page 4 carries a 700-word article by an unnamed correspondent for the newspaper on a recent meeting of the Uighur Literature Council within the Kazakhstan Writers Union. The meeting was devoted to the current development of Uighur dramatic art and was opened with a short speech by council chairman Jamaldin Bosaqov. A candidate of art studies made a report on the present situation of Uighur drama and its tasks. He listed eight plays staged in the last 5 years, including one by council chairman Bosaqov. While emphasizing the originality of these works and their differences in content, he put forth his own views about serious shortcomings that strike the eye in them. He especially articulated stern opinions about shortcomings and irresponsibilities that have been permitted in the creation of the roles of historical persons. Other speakers stated that works translated from world, Russian, and fraternal literature and staged at the Uighur State Musical Comedy Theater have not turned out satisfactorily in the realm of artistry and that it was necessary to invite professional writers to perform this important work. Another speaker complained that while many young people have joined the Uighur Theater in recent years, they do not know the subtle, versatile features of the Uighur language. Unfortunately, the theater is not seriously engaged in correcting this deficiency. The chief producer of the Uighur Theater maintains that in recent years original works in the theater repertoire have increased substantially, but that for some reason Uighur writers have not been establishing a creative connection with the theater. The second secretary of the board of the Kazakhstan Writers Union Qaltay Mukhamedjanov also addressed the meeting and stressed that the historical theme and the contemporary theme had an identical significance, that they never refute one another, that is therefore not possible to set a firm limit just because one such theme has increased, and that the main point here is whether the work's ideological-artistic level is high or low.

#### CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGES OF SIBERIA AND NEARBY AREAS HELD

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 28 December 1983 page 4 carries a 1,000-word article by I. Ya. Selyutina and T. Talipov on the 4-day All-Union conference devoted to the investigation of the phonetics of the languages of the natives of Siberia and the peoples nearby that was recently held in Novosibirsk. Selyutin and Talipov begin their article with a brief discussion on natural linguistic development whereby some languages become restricted in use and gradually disappear, while the dialects of other languages emerge as independent languages. For instance, the present-day Dolgan language did not exist 300 years ago; its existence as a language

separate from Yakut belongs only to the last 2-3 centuries. The authors also mention the case of the Kuman, a people of about 7,000. After the October Revolution they joined with the people called the Altay, and their language has been restricted in its sphere of use under the influence of the Altay literary language and is on the verge of combining into the Altay language. The conference in Novosibirsk, in which nearly 100 people participated, including scholars from Mongolia, discussed such issues in part. Speakers at the conference examined the progress made in the systematic study of the phonetic structures of the Siberian and nearby languages since the first such conference in 1979. An experimental-phonetic research laboratory had been set up in 1968 within the History, Philology, and Philosophy Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department with the aim of investigating the phonetics of the languages of more than 30 peoples in the region. Selyutina and Talipov list 20 of the languages that have been investigated and mention that the sound system of the Turkic languages of Siberia have been especially studied. In the last 4 years, 4 large monographs and more than 100 articles have been published, and 13 candidate dissertations defended. In the resolution passed by the conference participants, it was recommended that the pace of compiling the phonetic atlas of the languages of this region be hastened. The third such conference will be held 4 years from now at the Siberian Department's Buryat Affiliate.

#### CRIMEAN TATAR CHILDREN SHOULD BE GIVEN SUITABLE NAMES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRACHY in Crimean Tatar 15 September 1983 page 4 carries a 1,200-word article by Ablyaziz Veliyev, a journalist, written in response to letters from two readers, consisting of 300 words in all. One letter-writer complains that names such as Vilya, Rafik, Lenusha, and Ruslan are encountered often these days among Crimean Tatars, but that these names do not suit Tatars. He maintains that Tatars have old names that are good and beautiful, and he recommends that elders be consulted in the choice of a name for a child so that "our Tatar names would not be forgotten." The other letter-writer notes that Russian names are regularly presented on the pages of calendars, and he wonders if perhaps once or twice a month an article on Crimean Tatar names could appear in LENIN BAYRACHY to help families choose good names. The journalist Veliyev recalls that Tatar elders used to say that giving a child a good name was one of three obligations of parents. But unfortunately, very little research has been done on Crimean Tatar names; he can remember only two articles published on the matter. He traces certain fashions in name-giving, such as the formation of names like Marlen from a contraction of "Marx" and "Lenin" and Diamara from "dia"actical materialism." But he notes that "we must give our children names that, after growing up, they will not hate or be ashamed of, but on the contrary, be proud of." He lists numerous traditional Crimean Tatar names in his article.

#### FAMOUS WRITERS MEET WITH CRIMEAN TATAR EDITORIAL BOARD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRACHY in Crimean Tartar 6 October 1983 page 4 carries a 1,500-word summary of a round-table discussion, compiled by Ablyaziz Veliyev, and a 900-word introduction to that discussion. The participants included well-known writers from the Soviet East--the Kirghiz

writer Chingiz Aytmatov and his wife Mariya, the Bashkir Mustay Karim, the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR poet Qaysyn Quliyev, the Kalmyk David Kugul'tinov, and the Tatar Gharif Akhunov, who were in Tashkent to attend a conference of Asian and African writers—as well as the famous Crimean Tatar literary figures Cherkez-Ali, Zakir Qurtnezir, Urne Edemova, and the LENIN BAYRAGHY chief editor T. Sh. Daghdzhyy. One point stressed by Aytmatov was that without mutual ties among cultures and languages, a people's culture cannot go into a high orbit. T. Daghdzhyy confirms this view and points to the influence of the Russian and Uzbek languages on Crimean Tatar as an illustration. He also maintains that some Tatar words have entered the Uzbek lexicon. Aytmatov emphasized that his position on language was set forth in a LITERATURNAYA GAZETA article. Another issue raised during the discussion was whether the newspaper LENIN BAYRAGHY should increase the publication of literary works on its pages, even if they are of low quality. Mustay Karim argued that the literary work published in newspaper should in fact be of higher quality than that published in books, since newspapers are distributed more widely among the masses. Aytmatov recommended that if there are no works appropriate for publication, the newspaper should translate Russian and world classics and should also publish Crimean Tatar classics.

#### CRIMEAN TATAR TEACHERS' COMPLAINTS AIRED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar 22 October 1983 page 4 carries a 1,800-word article connected with a round table discussion conducted by the newspaper with the participation of 11 teachers of Crimean Tatar language and literature in certain schools of Uzbekistan. One teacher is quoted as listing several complaints and recommendations. For instance, she advocates that the articles dealing with pedagogical methodology by Aliye Veliullayeva, a teacher in the Tatar Language and Literature Department at the Nizamiy Pedagogical Institute in Tashkent, be published more often in LENIN BAYRAGHY, since there is no book on methodology in Crimean Tatar. She also maintains that there is no true instructional program for teaching Crimean Tatar and that the program first worked out in 1976 is not complete. The issue of textbooks is especially acute; there are simply not enough. Third-grade textbooks were received a full 10 years ago. The textbook "Fraternal Literature" for grades 4 to 7 presents difficulties for the students. The Pedagogical Institute teacher Aliye Veliullayeva also spoke at the discussion and recommended that a regular feature in LENIN BAYRAGHY aimed at children be increased from once a month to twice. She also recommends that materials intended for older young people and selections from Tatar classics be published in the newspaper. At the conclusion of the article, correspondent A. Veliyev notes that the Ministry of Education and Oqituvchi Publishers have taken some measures to provide textbooks for the teaching of Crimean Tatar, but that these efforts are not sufficient. In a number of schools the textbook problem is quite serious, something which the teachers at the session repeated over and over. However, at the Nizamiy Institute Tatar Department, the teachers, with the sole exception of Dzhafer Bekirov, are showing great passivity in this matter, contending that they are busy with their own students. Bekirov over the past 12 years has written a number of books such as "Literary Chrestomathy," "Tatar Folklore," "Destans" [epic poems], and "History of Tatar Literature."

## Military

### IRREGULARITIES IN 'GTO' RATINGS REPORTED AT INSTITUTE IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 23 November 1983 page 4 carries an 800-word article by T. Karimbayev, a member of the republican Soviet for the GTO [Ready for labor and the defense of the USSR] Complex, on the condition of physical education and sports at the K.I. Skryabin Agricultural Institute, the only higher education facility in Kirghiz to train agricultural experts. Karimbayev starts his article by stating that it is well-known that the situation of physical education among rural youth and agricultural workers on the whole in the republic is not satisfactory. There are not enough physical education specialists in the countryside, and the percentage index in the preparation of GTO badge winners there is significantly lower than the overall republic index. If the young men and women studying at the Skryabin Institute turn out to be social instructors in physical education in addition to their profession, and if the organization of work in the GTO Complex is strengthened, then it would be a great support in the nationwide work. With respect to the work plan, the record of the competitions, and the confirmation of badge winners, it seems that everything is in order at the institute, but in fact it is not so. During the 1982-1983 academic year, 866 people out of the more than 3,100 students were reported to have fulfilled the GTO Complex' norms, a feat that was 44 people less than the plan. However, there is good reason to doubt this statistic, since not one of these badge winners had fulfilled the preparatory requirement for the complex. In fact, just one percent of this number should attain the rating. In 1981-1982 only 10 at the institute passed the rating requirement for the GTO Complex, which means that the situation has been getting worse each year. How did these 866 earn their badges? No special competitions for the complex were held at the institute; basically the norms were accepted in the physical education class. This is straightforward proof that the complex's regulations were violated. The spartakiada, a sports contest of young men of draft age held in accordance with the complex's norms, has not even been heard of at the institute. On paper, it seems that the preparation of social instructors for the complex is at a satisfactory level. Forty hours of the program have been prepared and theoretical tempering and practical skill have been provided for--but only on paper. In fact, it can be said that there was as much practice as there was satisfactory fulfillment of the norms. The article then discusses some individuals involved in the deteriorating condition of physical education instruction at the institute, and it expresses the hope that improvements can be made as the result of the criticism aimed at the institute's physical education program.

### DEFENSE TECHNIQUES FOR MASS-DESTRUCTION WEAPONS SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 3 December 1983 page 4 carries a 700-word article by S. Syydaliyev, a section leader of the Frunze city civil defense headquarters, on weapons of mass destruction and how to protect oneself from them. Despite enormous efforts to stem the arms race and prevent a new world war, imperialists are aggravating the international situation and increasing their intrigues against the USSR. It is thus necessary to know

the techniques of defense against weapons of mass destruction, which are relied on by the West, headed by the United States. Syydaliyev briefly describes what happens after the detonation of an atomic bomb--a blinding light and fire ball, followed by a mushroom cloud. At the time of the flash, human flesh will burn and the environment may catch on fire. Thus all materials of dark colors and places and things offering shelter can serve as a reliable screen from the flash. Syydaliyev also warns about the shock wave and the need to seek shelter. Various buildings, stone walls, basements, and deep holes can be a refuge from radiation. The radiation poisoning of a region decreases with the passage of time. The radiation danger in a nuclear explosion on the ground decreases nearly two-fold after 2 hours, four-fold after 3 hours, and ten-fold after 7 hours. It is possible that the enemy would use other weapons of mass destruction than atomic weapons, in particular, bacteriological and chemical weapons. Malaria, smallpox, influenza, [psikhatoz?], cholera, typhus, and others can be included into extremely harmful bacteriological means. In addition, it is necessary to adhere to the designated regulations in an area that undergoes bacteriological poisoning and to do what medical personnel say.

TURKMEN SSR

### Political Affairs

#### GAPUROV ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS UNDER SOCIALISM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 4 November 1983 pages 4-5 carries a 2,000-word speech by M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party, which he delivered on 31 October on the occasion of Magtymguly's 250th anniversary, in which he claims that "contrary to slanders by enemies, it is clear that socialism does not advocate the loss of the unique aspects, characteristics of the civilization or peoples' traditions, but raises them to new heights and converts them to a wealth for all peoples." Ch. S. Garryev, chairman of the TSSR Council of Ministers, in his 3,500-word speech (ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT, in Turkmen 4 November 1983 pp 5, 6, 7), using a verse in which Magtymguly attacked the "tyrant khan of Iran" noted that "Magtymguly wrote with deep compassion about the denigration of his countrymen, the heavy tributes his people had to pay to foreign countries and the fact that then women were forced into an ignominious position."

#### GORKOM, RAYKOM CONFERENCES BEGINNING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 10 November 1983 page 1 carries an 1,100-word lead editorial on the beginning of gorkom and raykom party congresses. Conference delegates are informed that "it is important to analyze in detail the reasons for the lagging behind of some industrial factories and construction branches. One must pay special attention to the work situation in certain enterprises in Mary, Garabekov and Lenin rayons, as well as others, which have been unable to achieve the quota in selling cotton to the state year after year. Shortcomings must be exposed, the names of those responsible must be noted and they must be made to straighten out the situation. One must analyze the work styles and methods of party raykoms and gorkoms on the basis of these positions." It is also noted that "one must also take measures to ensure the full unity of ideological, organizational-party and enterprise work."

#### POLITICAL ORGANS ATTACHED TO MVD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 11 November 1983 pages 14-15 carries a 1,500-word article by V.N. Grib, Deputy Minister of the TSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, in which it is noted that "recently political organs were established within the system of the Ministry of Internal

Affairs. Their duties are to political-party, idea-education and cultural work in the MVD system and to increase the responsibility of personnel for fulfilling their service duties."

#### PRIMARY PARTY SECRETARIES WARNED ABOUT 'PASSIVITY'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 30 November 1983 page 1 carries an 1,100-word lead editorial on the responsibilities of primary party secretaries in which it is noted that "there are secretaries who are opening the way to passivity in working according to current demands and harnessing the power of communists to achieve their goals." Two examples are given, from a kolkhoz and a sovkhoz, which "did not make the agricultural production quota for the state. In order to put an end to these shortcomings one must move communists from place to place and direct the power of the masses to the full utilization of all reserves. But such diligence is not felt among the communists and cadres. Such facts are ongoing in some party organizations."

#### Economics

#### BETTER REPAIR FOR ROLLING STOCK DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 4 November 1983 page 2 carries a 1,050-word article by G. Bayramov noting that "at the November (1982) plenum of the CC CPSU a major discussion on especially improving the operation of railway transport was held." It is added that "if transport is not functioning smoothly, one cannot guarantee the intensive growth of the economy and the successful implementation of our country's Food Program." At a meeting of the Mary Locomotive Depot party organization it was found that "last year and in the first 8 months of this year there were 192 breakdowns of locomotives which had to be recalled for repairs--as a result, the locomotives were not in operation for 1,256 hours. The basic reason for this situation recurring year in and year out is that the work of repairmen is poorly organized, quality control has slackened and the lack of strong demands placed on those doing the work." At the party meeting, "a relevant decree was passed."

#### UNDERGROUND WATER RESOURCES EXPLOITED IN KARAKUM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 16 November 1983 page 4 carries a 300-word Turkmeninform dispatch on the search for underground water which is to be used in expanding pasturage in the Karakum. It is noted that "the pastures of all karakul enterprises of the republic are basically watered through underground wells. The amount of water they contain is equal to 3 billion cubic meters, or the equivalent of a major reservoir above ground. The construction of deep wells and bore holes makes it possible to use the rich texture for the steppe grasses. In this region nature has created the ideal circumstances for cultivating the valuable black pelts. The irrigation of more than 8 million hectares of natural pasture land is an important reserve for the further development of the republic's karakul industry."

## OFFICIAL ON WASTE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 16 November 1983 page 3 carries a 1,450-word interview with Chary Karadurdyev, chairman of the TuSSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, on waste of fuel energy supplies, in which he said that "a state petroleum inspection is operating in the committee. In line with directives of our party and government, the inspection is consequently studying the use of petroleum and lubricant products and is exposing many shortcomings." One of the areas which requires improvement is that multi-axle freight haulers must be organized more economically. "They have to take a full load wherever they go, and return with a full load. However, in many cases these conditions are not being met." As a consequence, "a lot of fuel is expended, but little freight is carried." It is recommended that "for regulatory purposes, the mileage on the odometer and amount of fuel should be written down, and the same should be done upon return—in most enterprises this is not done." It is added that "there are drivers who accumulate excessive fuel which creates a situation where it could be stolen."

## PAST CANAL CONSTRUCTION DIFFICULTIES DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 18 November 1983 page 2 carries a 1,550-word article by B. Yusubov detailing the history of the planning and construction of the Karakum Canal and the obstacles which had to be overcome in order to do it. Noting that "there is no active river on our planet which is comparable to the Karakum Canal," it is added that "more than a half million hectares of arable land have been mastered by means of the Karakum Canal. Half the cotton and three-quarters of the fruit, vegetables, grapes, grains, orchard products and silk of the republic are produced on this land." It is also added that the Mary GRES--the largest hydroelectric plant in Central Asia--is powered through waters of the canal."

## WINTER TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS LISTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 29 November 1983 page 1 carries an 1,100-word lead editorial noting that "one cannot consider the process of winter preparations for highway enterprises to be in order. Basic repair on track in the Ashkhabad section of the railways has achieved less than 50 percent of the plan; as for carrying capacity, only 86 percent of the plan has been fulfilled. The situation in other sectors of the route is not praiseworthy." It is added that "16 stations and double-tracks in the Ashkhabad section have still not received certificates of readiness to operate under winter conditions." Also, "the situation of bringing fuel to transport workshops is unsatisfactory." As a result, "hardly 50 percent of the workers' families are assured of coal" by the Central Asian Railroad Administration.

## Social and Cultural Affairs

### BETTER CULTURAL SERVICES FOR COTTONWORKERS ASKED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 2 November 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on the necessity to provide cotton field workers with better cultural services. "A great responsibility stands before workers of cultural administrations which requires that this work be implemented, that they set an example and provide spiritual satisfaction to kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers who are working so hard in the fields." To this end, "256 agibrigades, 136 auto clubs, 37 library buses and 1,592 traveling libraries are giving cultural services to cotton workers in our republic." However, "some cultural administrations of our republic were unprepared for the cotton harvest which is the most intensive period for the agricultural workers. In some of them there was no planning for this intensive period. In this regard local party and soviet organizations showed a lack of principle and lessened their demand. This has led to ineffectual, spontaneous measures in these rayons." Enterprises in Dostluk, Koneurgench and Sakarchage rayons are pointed out.

### CHINGIZ AYTMATOV INTERVIEWED IN ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 3 November 1983 page 4 carries a 1,100-word interview with Chingiz Aytmatov who was in Ashkhabad to take part in the jubilee honoring the 250th anniversary of the Turkmen classical poet Magtymguly. Asked how he felt about the filming of his works, he replied: "All prose works should be made into film, when possible. Especially, all works from national literatures should be filmed. It is true that not all film works have been successful." Otherwise, Aytmatov stressed the necessity of literature and art to oppose war.

### MAGTYMGULY AND 'NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE TRADITIONS'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 4 November 1983 page 14 carries an unsigned 2,000-word report on a meeting of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences in honor of the 250th anniversary of the poet Magtymguly-Pyraghy on "National Progressive Traditions and the Experience of Contemporary Soviet Poetry." The meeting was opened by Tashli Gurbanov, chairman of the TuSSR Writers Union ispolkom, who said: "Magtymguly is a great son of the Turkmen people. The progressive traditions in his poetry, which is as vast as an ocean, have been studied for a very long time. And it is worth a long period of study. The educational importance of the poet's works is inexhaustible." Yegor Isayev, secretary of the USSR Writers Union ispolkom, noted that his poetry "is still not studied enough in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan or in Oriental literature in general." Touching on the translations of his works, the Ukrainian poet Pavlo Movchan said that "in fact, much depends on the translation. Every nation has its own culture, traditions and education. If the poetry of a nation with a different culture, tradition and education is translated directly, it becomes incomprehensible. These weaken the work and make it difficult to comprehend the language and thought of the poet." On the same subject, Isayev added that "we need more depth in our study of Turkmen literature and more focus on the poet's works. We must improve the Russian translations of the

poet's works further." Zaki Akhmetov, Academician of the KazSSR Academy of Sciences, added that "Kazakh, Kirghiz, Uzbek and Turkmen are rather close. But it is still difficult to translate from one to the other. It is impossible to translate all the sounds and nuances."

#### DANAU RAYON HOSPITAL TO IMPROVE MEDICAL CARE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 5 November 1983 page 2 carries an 1,100-word article by N. Rozumbayev on a recent meeting of the primary party organization of the Danau Central Hospital in which it is noted that "the fact that certain medical workers have not yet been qualified is a situation which should not be repeated. Without continually perfecting skills and mastering the achievements of contemporary science and technology, it is difficult to watch over health." It was also noted that "insufficient preventive work is done" with regard to the care of mothers and children. "The current dispensary system is hardly satisfactory. Discussions on sanitation and hygiene among the population are rarely held." R. Kerimova, bureau member of the TCP raykom and chairwoman of the rayispolkom, "drew the attention of communists to the rapid resolution of shortcomings and strengthening the party's influence."

#### SCHOOLS TEACH ATHEISM IN TAGTABAZAR RAYON

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 13 November 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by O. Atayeva, first secretary of the Tagtabazar raykom, on measures taken to teach atheism in the schools. "In some schools lectures on themes like 'Religion--Its Harm to the People,' 'Matter and Material,' 'What Causes Earthquakes?' 'The Solar System and Religion,' 'How Does Science Interpret the Origin of the Earth?' 'Science and Religion' and other themes, and interesting question and answer evenings have been held." Teachers who are also members of the Znaniye Society are holding talks, reading reports and giving lectures to cotton workers and shepherds. Themes discussed are "Bride-Price Is a Harmful Remnant of the Past," "Let Us Struggle Against the Bride-Price," "The Role of School and Family in Giving Children an Atheistic Education," "The Harm of the Feast of Sacrifice and the Fast," "Islam and Its Class Content," "Heavenly Bodies and Comets," and "Religion Is the Opiate of the People." Certain shortcomings in some rayon schools are also mentioned: "Lectures and reports on atheistic themes are not always given. In some places atheistic evenings are ineffective and unprepared." It is added that "in the future we will examine these shortcomings."

#### HISTORY OF KHOREZM PEOPLES SOVIET REPUBLIC PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 19 November 1983 page 2 carries a 150-word Turkmeninform dispatch on the publication of "Awakening," "a deep scientific study of the history of the establishment of the Khorezm Peoples Soviet Republic--the Khorezm SSR in the years 1920-1924." The book was written by Rejepdurdy Garayev and published by the "Turkmenistan" press. It discusses the "founding and growth of the Khorezm Komsomol, profsoyuzes, the cooperative, women's and other public organizations as well as the awakening of the "class consciousness."

#### YOUNG WRITERS SEMINAR IN ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 25 November 1983 pages 1, 4, 5 carries a 2,600-word unsigned report on the republic Seminar for Young Writers which was jointly sponsored by the TuSSR Writers Union and the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Komsomol. Works of young writers were subjected to intensive scrutiny. At the opening ceremonies J.K. Charyeva, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Komsomol, noted that "you should use your powers in creating true works on those working in construction, tilling the soil and producing precious things from it. Certainly, there are also works by the youth which show life superficially, complain about unrequited love or the future, or are incompetently or badly written. This is no secret to anyone. I would say that the true writer deals with the depiction of an heroic life truly and deeply with all of its struggles and goals."

#### YOUNG ATHEISTS FILM UNIVERSITY OPENS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 30 November 1983 page 4 carries a 100-word Turkmeninform dispatch noting that "a film university for atheistic knowledge opened at the 'Bakhar' Film Theater with a group learning about new Soviet customs and traditions; 500 young people of Ashkhabad took part in it." It is added that "similar universities will soon be operating in a number of oblasts and rayons. Their goal is to make propaganda for atheistic education and decrees of the plenum of the CC CPSU(1983)."

UZBEK SSR

### Political Affairs

#### LENIN'S SLOGAN ON NATIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek 27 November 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Candidate of History R. Murtazeyeva titled "The Triumph of the Leninist Nationality Policy." The article appears in conjunction with the 70th anniversary of the publication of Lenin's "Critical Remarks on the Nationality Question." Murtazeyeva argues that the 1913 work was especially important in the development of the principles which today form the nationality policy implemented by the CPSU and Soviet Government. The essay sharply criticized the Polish Social Democrats, who rejected the right of nationalities to self-determination, and the Bundists and other nationalists, who tried to poison workers with nationalism. Marxists opposed reactionary Bundists, Ukrainians, and other nationalists who tried to oppose the rapprochement of nationalities and held that they should be assimilated. Lenin showed that the assimilation view was anti-scientific, and analyzed the development of nationalities under capitalist conditions. He showed that there were two tendencies: the first was the awakening of national movements and the formation of national states, and the second was the growth of relations and economic and political unity among nationalities. He considered the first tendency more powerful in the capitalist world, and the second typical of capitalism that is turning into socialism. Lenin argued on behalf of proletarian internationalism, the rapprochement of nationalities, and the cohesion of the working class. The slogan of his program was the right of nationalities to self-determination, which meant that nationalities had the right to separate and form independent states. Later, he worked out the scientific principles of autonomy for a unit within a state. Lenin's program helped strengthen the front of workers of all nationalities in Russia against Tsarist autocrats, the landowners and capitalists. Implementation of the principles of Lenin's nationality policy, along with the selfless help of the great Russian people, brought about friendship and cooperation among the nationalities and promoted the rapid development of their regions.

Murtazeyeva cites Soviet Uzbekistan as a shining example of the successful implementation of the party's nationality policy. Presently, the republic has over 1,400 industrial enterprises whose production grew 27.4 percent in the 10th FYP. The gas, coal, mining, oil, chemical, machine construction, and energy industries grow every year. Republic farmers have delivered 6 million tons

of cotton for the last 3 years. Uzbekistan also occupies first place in the production of silk, astrakhan pelts, kenaf, and melons. Uzbek culture has been enriched with the ballet, theater, opera, and various forms of representational art. Murtazayeva notes that the voluntary selection of Russian as the language of intercourse between nationalities is especially remarkable: "Today, 150 million people on the face of the earth speak Russian. As one of the official languages of the United Nations Russian can be heard at international forums. The study of Russian in the national republics of our country is vitally important as can be seen by the enormous role of Russian in the life of peoples of our Homeland. Today Russian is becoming in practice the second mother tongue of non-Russian peoples living in our country. In Uzbekistan the role of Russian as the language of intercourse between nationalities is ever expanding and intensifying. According to the All-Union census conducted in 1979, 49.3 percent of Uzbeks speak freely in Russian."

#### KARAKALPAK LOWER PARTY ORGANIZATION MEETINGS CRITIQUED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek 1 November 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by A. Balakin, chief of the Department of Party and Organizational Affairs of the Karakalpakstan Obkom, titled "The Closeness of Our Ranks." Balakin reviews the results of the report and election meetings held by Karakalpakstan's 1,200 party groups and 1,258 shop party organizations. Criticism voiced at these meetings focused on shortcomings in internal party affairs, including slack recruitment, inadequate placement of communists in key work detachments, and neglect of structural organization. Communists at the meetings also discussed the need to improve consumer services, expand preschool facilities, create conditions that would involve more women in social production, and strengthen labor discipline, especially among young workers.

#### TASKS OF RAYON, CITY PARTY CONFERENCES PREVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek 16 November 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Party Conferences." The editorial discusses the tasks on the agenda for report and election meetings of rayon and city party committees. These tasks include increasing party leadership over agroindustrial unions, publicizing the effectiveness of the brigade contract method, making the best work experience the property of all, productively utilizing socialist competition, putting the selection, placement, and education of cadres on a firm schedule, and strengthening party, state, and labor discipline. Communists must speak openly and boldly about shortcomings and flaws, identify by name the idle and lazy, and make practical proposals to improve the situation. They must adopt a demanding, party-minded approach to these meetings, and also describe their own efforts to make the Food and Energy Program a reality.

## WESTERN SCHOLAR ACCUSED OF FALSIFYING LIFE OF HAMID OLIMJON

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 9, September 1983 carries on page 10 a 1,500-word article by Laziz Qayumov (Professor) titled "On the Fronts of Ideological Struggle." The article discusses views concerning Uzbekistan and Uzbek writers as presented by friends and falsifiers respectively. An example of a friendly interpretation as cited by Qayumov is the chapter about Uzbekistan in the book published in Toronto (in Ukrainian) by the Canadian scholar and writer Petr Kravchuk. Kravchuk's book, "On Three Continents," was published in 1977. Other sympathetic accounts have been written by Aleks la Guma and Andre Remakl, not to mention favorable remarks by much more famous visitors.

About two-thirds of Qayumov's article is devoted to Western unfriendly accounts. "There are various and sundry ideological lies of bourgeois 'Sovietologists.' This is because they try to prophesize, frightening the Russians with false demographic data about the 'Central Asians destroying the Russians' and to frighten the non-Russians with lies about 'Russians trying to russify them.'" Qayumov accuses "ideological enemies" of trying to prove that the essence of the development of Uzbek literature is nationalism. After brief mention of Edward Allworth, Qayumov spends almost one-third of his article condemning David Montgomery's interpretation of the life and work of Uzbek writer Hamid Olimjon.

## KARAKALPAK DOCTOR VOICES SUPPORT FOR SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek 17 November 1983 carries on page 3 a 600-word article under the "Peace Is Our Ideal" rubric by Dr of Medicine Ch. Abdirov, rector of Nukus State University and Corresponding Member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "With the Fate of Mankind in View." In the name of the scholars, professors, teachers, and students of Nukus University, Abdirov expresses complete approval of the recent statement of Yuri Andropov and support for the humanitarian, peaceloving foreign policy of the Soviet Government. Socialist construction has transformed Karakalpakstan from an extremely backward country into a republic with a multi-sectored economy, a literate and educated population, a number of scientific institutes, and a rich cultural establishment. Now the enemies of peace, primarily U.S. imperialism, threaten these gains. Consequently, Soviet scholars condemn the criminal policies of the United States and will expend every effort to increase the economic and defensive strength of the Soviet Union.

## JEWISH SCHOLAR CONDEMNS U.S. WARMONGERING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek 23 November 1983 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by David Niyozov, Docent at Tashkent State University, under the "Peace Is Our Ideal" rubric titled "Nuclear Holocaust Must Be Prevented!" Niyozov recalls his family's participation in World War II, the successes gained by Central Asian Jews due to the implementation of the Leninist nationality policy, and the contributions of this subnationality to Soviet science and culture. He concludes: "In the name of Soviet scholars who

are Central Asian Jews I demand that the U.S. administration curb its adventurist policy and criminal actions, that it cease aggression against sovereign states, and that it adopt a realistic and mutually acceptable policy in disarmament talks."

#### WRITERS UNION HEAD DEPLORES U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 November 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word statement under the "Peace Is Our Ideal" rubric by Sarvar Azimov, first secretary of the UzSSR Writers Union and Academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Appropriate Reply." Azimov expresses complete approval of the statement by Yuri Andropov concerning the deployment of missiles in Europe, deplores the fact that the Reagan administration intends to deploy the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, and states that the Soviet people cannot view this development with indifference because it will destroy the balance of power that has come into existence over several decades.

#### UZBEKISTAN KOMSOMOL EULOGIZES RASHIDOV

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 2 November 1983 carries on page 3 a 250-word article under the heading "From the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee." This item is a eulogy of Sharaf Rashidov from the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee. Specifically it singles out Rashidov's accomplishments in helping the Komsomol and youth make achievements in the mechanization of cotton-raising and raising yields on corn, and contributing to the Food Program. In addition, "As an ardent propagandist of Russian, the language of friendship and brotherhood, he made an invaluable contribution to the work of raising youths in an internationalist spirit and one of militant patriotism.

#### HEROINE MOTHERS DATA CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 November 1983 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by M. Ahmedova, chief of the Department of Social Security of Surkhandarya Obispolkom, titled "Mothers With a Bright Good Fortune." In commenting on a government decision to increase state aid to mothers with many children Ahmedova states: "There are 48,450 mothers in our oblast. Nearly 18,000 of them have attained the honorary title 'Heroine Mother' (ten or more children). Last year 58 million rubles were spent for pension and benefits. The decision which just went into effect will have great significance in further improving the material security of mothers with many children."

#### NEW BOOK ON IBN SINO AND DANTE STRESSED LINKS BETWEEN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 25 November 1983 No 48 carries on pp 4-5 an 800-word article by Ghulom Karimov (Professor) titled "New Event." The article reviews the new book "Ibn Sino va Dante" (Ibn Sino and Dante) by Docent of Tashkent State University Najmiddin Komilov. The book was published by Ghafur Ghulom Publishers. In this book the author tells about the ties, cooperation and influence of the distant past between Uzbek culture and literature and European culture. In this

way he illustrates the contribution of Eastern culture, specifically Uzbek culture, to the progress of world cultural development. "The major ideological direction of the book "Ibn Sino va Dante" is toward illustrating the universal tendencies of human cultural development and unmasking the pseudoscientific and reactionary essence of bourgeois scholars' 'Eurocentrism.'" The author of the book demonstrates that many elements of Eastern literature and culture are found in Dante's works. "In general, there was a great influence of Eastern poetry on the formation and evolution of Medieval European literature, in particular the poetry of the troubadors. The works of astronomer of the Uzbek scholar Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Kasir al-Farghoni which were very famous in Europe were the basis for the information in this area [used in writing] 'The Divine Comedy.'"

#### Economics

##### OBLAST PARTY CHIEFS ANNOUNCE COTTON HARVEST SUCCESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 November 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by M. Khudoyberganov, first secretary of the Khorezm Obkom, titled "Great Tasks Ahead." Khudoyberganov announces that Khorezm Oblast farmers have reached their 1983 harvest goal of 405,000 tons of cotton. He notes that because of unusually difficult conditions during the farming year and poor organization of harvesting machinery much of the harvest had to be done by hand. He credits the republic party and government with support, oblast communists with labor organization, and urban workers with helping out. He also points out that oblast industrial workers have overfulfilled their nine-month plan by producing an additional 15 million rubles worth of goods, a volume increase of 4.4 percent over the same period of last year. In conclusion he states that oblast farmers have pledged to harvest another 50,000 tons of cotton.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 November 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Q. Kamolov, first secretary of the Karakalpakistan Obkom, titled "Gift of the Aral Valley." Kamolov announces that Karakalpak farmers have reached their 1983 harvest goal of 400,000 tons of cotton, 85 percent of it high-grade, and 48 percent of it machine harvested. He notes that difficult weather conditions, including a water shortage and high temperatures that burned part of the crop, made cultivation difficult, and credits the republic party and government, oblast communists, and urban workers for their help in bringing in the harvest. He points out that oblast farmers have pledged to harvest another 50,000 tons of cotton.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 November 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by M. Musakhonov, first secretary of the Tashkent Obkom, titled "Glorious Labor Victory." Musakhonov begins with the remark that republic workers approve of the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and support the actions taken by Yuri Andropov aimed at preventing nuclear war and preserving peace in the world. He notes that the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government have shown constant concern and assistance in the economic, cultural, and especially agricultural development

of the republic, and that the republic party has always carried out party congress and plenum decisions, as well as the directives of Andropov. Musakhonov announces that Tashkent Oblast farmers have reached their 1983 harvest goal of 423,600 tons of cotton, nearly 70 percent of it first-grade. Despite difficult weather conditions close to 300,000 tons of the crop was harvested by machine, a further proof of the superiority of mechanized agriculture. He credits the republic party and government, oblast party organizations, and urban workers for their help, and notes that oblast farmers have pledged to harvest another 26,000 tons cotton.

#### ATMOSPHERIC CONTROL STATION OPENED IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek 15 November 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word report from UzTAG titled "The Air Must Be Clean." The report states that the first atmospheric control station in the republic has begun operation in the Chatkal Mountain Forest Preserve located 75 kilometers from Tashkent. The station is equipped with special instruments that take samples of air, water, precipitation, soil, and plants, and analyze them to determine the level of various harmful substances in them. Opening of the new station--the fourth in Central Asia--is a part of a program to create a single nationwide atmospheric control system.

#### OIL, GAS EXPLORATION PLANS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek 30 November 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word item by B. Siddigov, deputy for scientific affairs at the Uzbekistan Institute for Exploration of Oil and Gas Deposits, titled "Geologists in Pursuit." Siddigov reports that the institute has met its 1983 plans for socialist competition and geological explorations ahead of schedule. Research geologists have produced over 30 recommendations for exploring oil and gas sites in the republic and have cooperated in the opening of two new deposits in Kashkadarya and Karakalpakstan. They also have made a theoretical determination of the genetic potential of oil and gas production in Uzbekistan, defined future directions and methods for prognosing and exploring reserves of oil, gas, and gas condensate, produced a technical draft for deep drilling of wells in the Kyzylkum, and implemented several measures to institute an automated management system in the field of geology.

#### DATA ON REPUBLIC INSURANCE PAYMENTS CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek 27 November 1983 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by U. Sattorov, chief of the Main Administration of UzSSR State Insurance, titled "With the People's Interests in Mind." The article appears in conjunction with the 65th anniversary of the governmental decree on state insurance, and contains data on state insurance payments. Uzbekistan presently has 233 state insurance inspection stations, staffed by over 5,000 workers and agents and serving more than 7 million citizens who have insurance coverage. In 1982 payments totaled 207,325,000 rubles for all forms of insurance throughout the republic, including 97,526,000 rubles paid to state and collective farms in Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Fergana, Nmangan, Dzhizakh, and Tashkent Oblasts, for losses due to various forms of severe weather.

## LETTERS FROM READERS UNDERLINE PRECIOUS NATURE OF BREAD, LINK TO ARMS RACE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENENCHI in Uzbek 1 November 1983 carries on page 4 a 600-word article titled "The Value of Bread." The article consists of letters from readers in response to an earlier column about bread. One of the letters from a veteran of labor and kolkhoz member points to the arms race started by American imperialism; the arms race is said to consume resources which therefore cannot be spent on bread. Consequently, there are millions of people hungry in the world. A school pupil writes that his grandfather recalls how bread was necessary to win the war against the fascists; therefore during the war even people who raised grain sometimes did not eat their fill, but instead sent the grain to the front. Another reader writes to condemn the practice of wasting bread when guests come. He suggests that local special commissions be established by local organizations and mahalla committees to consider measures to prevent waste of bread and other food. Finally, a pupil from Tashkent writes to tell of evening sessions held every Thursday devoted to bread. Pupils are said to eagerly await Thursdays for this reason. At these sessions they report on work they have done and events related to conserving bread. The author of the letter tells that she, for instance, reported on a child who threw bread into the garbage. Fellow pupils joined her in condemning this act.

## Social and Cultural Affairs

### SOVIET POLICE DAY MARKED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 November 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Maj Gen G. Davidov, UzSSR Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, titled "Guardians of Peace." The article appears in conjunction with Soviet Police Day. Davidov begins with a review of the development of the police force, which was formed in Turkestan in 1918 and fought alongside Chekists and the Red Army against Basmachis, White Guards, and interventionists. The Basmachi wars were especially difficult. During 1918-1923 nearly 20,000 people joined voluntary police detachments in Fergana alone. Today the most pressing problems confronting republic police are educating the new person, alcoholism, hooliganism, bribe-taking, speculation, and theft of socialist property. Many crimes are being committed by people not engaged in socially useful work. Combatting such idleness is a major task for internal affairs organs. An educational prophylactorium for these parasites is now in operation in the republic, and divisional inspectors are also doing a lot to locate and find work for such people.

### JOURNALIST OUTRAGED BY SANITORIUM SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 November 1983 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by L. Hamroyev, veteran and member of the USSR Journalists Union, titled "You Call This Service?" Hamroyev spent 3 weeks at the Cardioneurological Sanitorium imeni Lunacharskiy in Tashkent and was appalled by the condition of the facilities and the service of the staff. A five-floor building was recently erected for the comfort of patients, but its construction is of poor quality. Showers were installed in all the rooms, but can't be used because water flows from them directly onto the floor and into the halls. Funds

were allocated to build a new club, but lumber lies in stacks around the unattended building site. Construction is also slack on a restaurant and a treatment building. The sanitorium has no room for mass political or community work, so that lectures have to be given in hallways. Prescriptions written by doctors can't be filled, and the doctors say it's not their business. There are radios in all the rooms, but very few work. Chief Physician H. Jalilov dismisses complaints, saying that patients are there to be treated and not to listen to the radio. There are a total of three telephone booths on the grounds and two of them never work. There is no hook-up for calling between cities. During his stay Hamroyev was never visited by the chief physician or any of his deputies. He concludes that the once-famous sanitorium has fallen into neglect and hopes that the collective will rebuild it to its former glory.

#### BIRTHDAY OF ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT OBSERVED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 November 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by K. Ahmedov, rector of Tashkent Polytechnical Institute, Academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Devoted to Science." The article is published on the 70th birthday of Abid Sadykov, president of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences. Sadykov got his education at Uzbekistan universities, concentrating on organic chemistry and defending a doctoral dissertation on anabasine chemistry in 1945. At 34 years old he was the youngest scientist to become an academician in 1947. After teaching and research he became a rector of Tashkent State University in 1958 and continued his association with the university after being elected president of the Academy of Sciences in 1966. Under his leadership the university gained national stature for its research on biochemistry and the chemistry of natural compounds. Sadykov himself was one of the first in the Soviet Union to study the electronic and molecular conformations of various groups of natural compounds. He was also instrumental in forming the academy's Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, which is conducting research on the utilization of cotton plant waste, ways of extracting pheromones and hormones from harmful insects in order to create means to kill them, and other topics. During Sadykov's tenure as president of the Academy of Sciences the sciences have flourished, institutes have multiplied, the ranks of skilled cadres have expanded, and laboratories and facilities have been outfitted with modern equipment and instruments. Sadykov is the author of over 400 articles and five monographs, a member of societies and editorial boards, and a frequent speaker at national and international conferences. He is the recipient of the Hero of Socialist Labor, five Orders of Lenin, and a number of other medals and awards.

#### EDITOR PLEDGES NEWSPAPER REFORM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKİSTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 4 November 1983 carries on page 8 an 800-word editorial titled "Just Demands." In connection with the time for renewal of newspaper subscriptions newspaper editors have been out in the rayons and elsewhere talking to readers about their opinions of the newspaper. More complaints than praises have been voiced in these conversations. Rather serious criticisms, offered in a constructive spirit, were made about the editorial office and the works it publishes. While readers

acknowledged certain positive publications such as "Great Russian Literature in My Creative Work," "When Will the Siberian Rivers Arrive?" and "Problems of Textology," generally they regretted the slack coverage of literary and artistic problems in the paper. They especially commented on the insufficiently party-minded, principled, evidential approach to literary criticism, and felt that too little attention is paid to questions of artistic technique. Moreover, articles on theater, cinema, and representational art, are of low quality and by a narrow circle of authors. A major complaint was that articles on current socioeconomic problems were too vague, failed to name names, and neglected serious shortcomings. Readers felt that ethical and behavioral issues and illnesses such as eyewash, toadyism, and careerism, should be featured. One reader epitomized discontent with articles on social ills and crimes that are published "without address" by describing them as arrows shot into the sky which could not hit any target. The editorial concludes with a pledge that the editorship will endeavor to eliminate shortcomings and proceed on the basis of readers' demands.

#### RAYON NEWSPAPER RAKED OVER COALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 November 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by newspaper special correspondent F. Zohidov titled "The Militancy of the Words of the Press." Zohidov reviews the work of the Amudarya Rayon, Karakalpakstan, newspaper AMUDARYO HAQIQATI ("Amudarya Truth") and finds a number of shortcomings in its responsiveness to party directives and coverage of important topics. Coverage of party organization life and political and ideological work is superficial. The activism and skills of worker correspondents are low, and in fact it's been a year since courses were halted at the worker correspondents university. The paper makes excessive use of materials of telegraphic agencies and national and world news, and also features articles on topics of less urgency, such as alimony payments, writing school papers, walking tours, and divorce. Zohidov attributes part of these failures to the passivity of the rayon party committee, but notes that its First Secretary N. Kurbonboyev issued a directive in August 1983 calling for improved leadership over the newspaper.

#### UzSSR WRITERS' UNION HOLDS RASHIDOV MEMORIAL MEETING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 4 November 1983 No 45, carries on page 7 a 150-word article titled "In the UzSSR Writers' Union." The article reports on a meeting at the UzSSR Writers' Union held yesterday. The meeting was dedicated to the memory of Sh. Rashidov. First Secretary of the UzSSR Writers' Union S. Azimov spoke about Rashidov and his service to the party, state and people. He spoke in particular of Rashidov's contributions to the development of Soviet Uzbek literature. Among the others to speak at the meeting were Komil Yashin, Aleksandr Udalov, Matyoqub Qoshjonov, Said Ahmad, Asqad Mukhtar, Mirmuhsin, Shukrullo, Georgiy Vladimirov, Ramz Bobojon, Pirimqul Qodirov, Izzat Sulton, Rahmat Fayziy, Ibrohim Rahim, Hafiz Abdusamatov and Erkin Vohidov.

## NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLISM DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 25 November 1983 carries on page 8 a 1,200-word article by Ummat Toychiyev titled "Alcoholism Is a Disease." Toychiyev cites a number of anecdotes illustrating the ill effects of alcoholism; for example, an educator in Naryn Rayon who lost his job and took to drinking eau-de-cologne until his liver went bad. Alcoholism causes physical problems that can even be transmitted genetically to one's children, drains family budgets, destroys labor discipline, and lowers quality and productivity. Toychiyev asserts that there is no social basis for alcoholism in Soviet society but admits that there do exist pressures to drink excessively. Opportunities to drink include social occasions such as dissertation defenses, banquets, and weddings.

## DRUNK PUBLIC TRANSPORT DRIVERS RIPPED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek 29 November 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Drivers on the Road." The editorial scores public transport drivers who not only come to work late but show up drunk and take their vehicles out in this condition. Thus far in 1983 drunk public transport drivers have been responsible for 102 accidents in Syrdarya Oblast, 189 in Karakalpakistan, and 132 in Samarkand Oblast. A substantial portion of these drivers work for state transport enterprises and even include tramway and bus drivers. Numerous transport enterprises and garages do not run medical checks on drivers before they go out on the road. When they do catch such drivers they don't hold general meetings about their problems or send them to educational facilities. Leaders of the administrations and the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations of transport enterprises must realize that violations of labor discipline and drunkenness at work are the result of defects in educational programs. They must also ensure that labor collectives use the authority granted them by the new law on labor collectives to take measures against violators of discipline such as transferring them to lower paying jobs or firing them, withholding part or all of labor incentives, recovering from them material losses, or delaying housing assignments.

## UZBEK AND KUMYK COMMUNICATED WITH EACH OTHER IN NATIVE LANGUAGES WHILE FIGHTING IN WORLD WAR II

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 2 November 1983 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by T. Fayzullayev and R. Sharopov (Moskva Kolkhoz, Kzylytepinskiy [?] Rayon, Navoi Oblast) titled "Father and Son." This article consists of reminiscences of an Uzbek veteran who fought in World War II. One of the incidents described in the article is when Rofiq Abdullayev (the father) and a Kumyk soldier from Daghestan, Kabolayev, were selected to go on an intelligence mission. Rofiq Abdullayev reports that he and Kabolayev had become like brothers: "And our languages, too, were close. There is just a difference in the way Kumyk and Uzbek are spoken." When the Soviet Army crossed into Poland, R. Abdullayev was greeted by a local woman who asked what his nationality was. "From your appearance, you don't look Russian." Abdullayev responded that he was a Soviet soldier, a warrior of his homeland. He and others were "like sons of one nationality."

## HEPATITIS PREVENTION AND DETECTION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 4 November 1983 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by S. Muhammedov (Doctor of Medical Sciences) titled "Hepatitis." The article concerns the symptoms and causes of infectious hepatitis (particularly among young children) as well as ways its spread can be prevented. Particular attention, according to the doctor, needs to be paid to cleanliness. Parents who notice any of the symptoms of hepatitis are urged not to take children to nurseries, but instead directly to the doctor. Those who check children's health at the nurseries must also be on the lookout for the disease. It has been shown that if cleanliness is not observed at nurseries or there is overcrowding, hepatitis is more likely to occur.

## KOMSOMOL HELPS PREVENT YOUTH CRIME

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 10 November 1983 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by J. Asqarov (first secretary of Fergana Oblast's Uzbekistskiy Rayon Komsomol Committee) titled "Fruit of Cooperation." The article reports on ways in which the Uzbekistskiy Rayon Komsomol members help police prevent crime. The plenums of the rayon Komsomol bureau regularly consider questions of preventing law violation among youth. Moreover, detachments of Yosh dzerzhinskychilar [Young Dzerzhinskyists], Komsomol operational detachments and participants in Operation "Ghamkorlik" [Care] regularly hold thematic seminars and discussions. There has been help in carrying out these measures from the rayon internal affairs department, the court and the organs of the procuracy.

There are courses on "Fundamentals of Legal Knowledge" and "Fundamentals of Communist Morality" in 23 locations which also play an important role. Moreover, 8 lecturer groups with 82 lecturers organized in the rayon Komsomol committee conducts (in cooperation with the rayor "Bilim" [Knowledge] Society) over 100 lectures and discussions. There are 53 Komsomol operative detachments in the rayon. They carried out over 200 raids in the course of a year and took appropriate action toward those who broke society's rules. All of this has had an effect. While in 1981, 6 adolescents committed crimes, in 1982 this figure was cut to 4; so far this year there have been no such cases.

## International

### JOURNAL CARRIES POETRY OF AFGHAN POETS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 9, September 1983 carries on page 20 five short poems and a brief biographical sketch of the Afghan poet Ghulom Dastagir Panjshiriy. The sketch mentions that besides being a poet, Panjshiriy is a member of the Politburo of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party Central Committee and a leader of the writers' union. Panjshiriy was

born in 1933. He studied at Kabul University Language and Literature Faculty in the 1950's. He was imprisoned for 13 years beginning in 1969. The poems translated and printed in GULISTON are from his book "Payki zindon" (Emissary of the Dungeon). They are titled "The Great October," "Lofty Aims," "Freedom," "Eternal Spring" and "Uprising and Struggle."

#### POLISH LAB EQUIPMENT ON DISPLAY IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek 1 November 1983 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by N. Haydarov titled "Our Friends' Display." Haydarov reports that the Polish "Labimeks" Firm, which produces instruments, equipment, and reference books for scientific research and medical establishments, opened a display of its products at the biochemistry laboratory of Tashkent Agricultural Institute. Technicians demonstrated the operation of a mobile laboratory for water and soil analysis. Cherkas Yanush, director of "Labimeks" foreign trade enterprise, Iskra Vtol'd, director of the display, and Prof E. Shaykhov, rector of the institute, spoke about advances in biochemistry lab equipment. Afro-Asian and Latin American students studying at the institute also took part in the opening press conference.

#### CAPITALIST BILLIONAIRES SAID TO PROFIT FROM ARMS RACE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek 7 November 1983 carries on page 2 an article by the Uzbek novelist Pirimqul Qodirov titled "Cherished." Qodirov points to the remarkable economic growth of the Soviet Union which has been brought about by the peaceful labor of a population without any trace of people who get rich from producing arms or who profit from war. He recalls that World War II was begun by imperialists and arms manufacturers who accumulated great wealth by turning scientific advances into weapons of destruction. Although the fascist state of Hitler was stamped out, many of the wealthy munitions maker found refuge and are now beginning to make weapons for another world war. The economic system of capitalist society grows from military roots. If military plants didn't produce weapons the wealthy would be deprived of billions in profits. The United States spent \$283 billion on defense last year. Most of this money came from the pockets of American workers and poured into the coffers of billionaires. The USSR, on the other hand, makes peace its number one priority, even though it has sufficient resources and arms to repel any aggressor. The Soviet state wishes to spend sums that go to produce expensive arms on the people's prosperity, and thus it strives to end the arms race and ban nuclear arms.

#### JAPAN CONSIDERED KEY TO U.S. DESIGNS IN PACIFIC

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek 13 November 1983 carries on page 2 a 400-word commentary under the "Our Commentary" rubric in the world news section by F. Shohismoilov titled "'The Pacific Ocean Doctrine.'" Shohismoilov comments on President Reagan's talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan during his Far Eastern trip. Shohismoilov claims that their discussion of the idea of forming a "Pacific Ocean Union" actually aims at establishing U.S. military and strategic sovereignty over the Southwest Pacific. The Japanese newspaper

IOMIURI writes that America pins great hopes on Japan in this venture, that President Reagan needs Japan to make an economic contribution to implementation of this doctrine and also to play a military role in the region. The doctrine would require that Japan increase its armed forces and help facilitate the deployment of U.S. naval forces in the Southwest Pacific and Indian Oceans. Although the White House continues to use the fabrication of the "Soviet threat" to convince Japan to join the "Pacific Ocean Union," the Japanese people can clearly see where the true threat to the country comes from. Demonstrations have taken place to protest increasing American-Japanese military cooperation, to call for the closing of American bases in Japan, and to demand a halt in the proliferation of nuclear arms. As a people that suffered the devastation of the atomic bomb the Japanese know this doctrine can only have disastrous consequences. Japan will be drawn into Washington's military adventures and be turned into a beachhead for American nuclear missiles.

#### ANTICOMMUNISTS SPREAD LIES ABOUT USSR

Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 8, Aug 83, p 25, 1,300 words

[Tal"at Soliyev: "Ideological Trickery"]

[Excerpt] Anticommunism today has placed three closely-related tasks before itself: to undermine or weaken the position of countries in the vanguard of the world revolutionary process; to prevent revolution in their own countries and to prevent peoples who have rid themselves of imperialist colonial rule from taking the path of socialist revolution and to keep them in the grip of their exploitation.

V. I. Lenin pointed out in his time that the enemies of socialism who are incapable of stopping the broad spread and influence of Marxist doctrine put the most cunning methods to work in order to capture peoples' minds. V. I. Lenin noted that "When the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie is falling, dissipating and becoming weak, the bourgeoisie has always and everywhere resorted and continues to resort to spreading sly lies and slander."

The bourgeois apologists today continue on this same path. Numerous universities, institutes, scientific centers, agencies, radio stations and press organs serve anticomunism. Billions and billions of dollars, yen and pounds sterling are being allocated for anticomunism. Many specialists are being prepared to conduct a "psychological war" against socialist governments and states which have chosen the road of progress, and to conduct ideological undermining. For example, over 170 scientific-research institutions in the U.S. alone are "studying" the Soviet Union, and 50 of them the Soviet Eastern republics. Just in recent years 38 special Sovietologist Ph.D.'s have been prepared. Twelve of them are specialists on "studying" Central Asia.

The major craft and trade of the apologists of anticomunism are considered to be slandering the CPSU Leninist nationality policy, spreading lies about the supposed "denigration" of national languages and national cultures, denigrating the Soviet way of life, and concealing the achievements made by the Uzbek and Kazak, Georgian and Turkmen, Kirghiz and Moldavian, Ukrainian

and Azerbaijani and all the fraternal peoples of the USSR who in the past were economically and culturally backward, who have entered onto the great path of social development under the happy sun of the October and who today are examples to the peoples of the non-socialist world. The apologists shamefully declare themselves defenders of the national cultures and languages of peoples of the Soviet East. For example, in recent years Indiana University (USA) has issued over 30 manuals for study of languages of peoples of the USSR. The life of all non-Russian Soviet peoples is portrayed in very distorted fashion in them. The anticomunists also disseminate baseless talk on the question of the attitude to the Soviet peoples' cultural heritage. According to their views, such epics as the "Alpamysh," "Manas," and "Koroghli" are supposedly restricted. Certainly no proof is needed that these are all lies.

Another of the sly evil deeds of anticomunism is using the excuse of the non-existent "Soviet danger" or "danger from the East" to justify the militarist circles' policy of whipping up a war panic, the redoubling the arms race and preparing for war. As is known, in time the old song of imperialism about "the Soviet danger" was used as an excuse to justify whipping up the "cold war" and the arms race, and the psychological war launched against the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist friendly countries. Imperialism's rumors about "red militarism" which V. I. Lenin exposed were needed to stain the Soviet Government in its infancy.

And today anticomunism is declaring the mass movement begun all over the world "the hand of Moscow." They are screaming that the anti-rocket and anti-nuclear movement which is continuously gaining force among the peoples of the world is "the work of Moscow's agents." As General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Yu. V. Andropov has said, only political idiots or ardent liars can declare today's mass anti-war movement "the hand of Moscow."

One of the important aspects characterizing the present stage of anticomunist activity consists of its strengthening of its technical base. The imperialist states are making great expenditures to poison the workers' consciousness and to conduct ideological diversion against the countries of socialism. For example, the budget of the official organ of the U.S. Government, the U.S. Information Agency--USIA--is \$644 million. Nine thousand employees work at the USIA. Every day and every hour this agency uses all achievements of modern science and technology to put falsified news into peoples' minds. At present television broadcasts are transmitted in 133 countries of the world and there are 25,000 radio stations in operation. Their broadcasts are received by 400 million televisions and 1 billion radio receivers. There are over 100 national news agencies in the world.

Anticomunism is attempting slyly to use these means. About 400 diversionary centers and organizations and 40 radio stations operate abroad against the Soviet Union. They broadcast in 23 languages of peoples of the USSR.

The goal and task of these radio stations is to show historical reality or real facts in distorted fashion, to spread false information and to conduct radio diversionary activity. One of the news items disseminated by the USIA says "Only the military policy of the United States can guarantee peace." This is one of their latest lies!

United States imperialism is attempting not only to subject developing countries to its political-economic influence, but to its ideological influence as well. For example, 28 Western radio stations are spreading dirty lies to Afghanistan alone. Radio stations of Pakistan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia are "accompanying" them.

No matter what clothing anticomunism might wrap itself in, the peoples know its true face well. Neither imperialism nor ardent anticomunism can stop socialism, democracy or the struggle for peace. The final destination of anticomunism is the garbage dump of history.

The CPSU Central Committee June 1983 resolution states that "striking actively at antisovietism and anticomunism is the constant direction of activity of party committees and the mass media. A well thought-out, unified, exuberant and effective system of counter-propaganda is needed." The consistent and strict observance of this directive of our party will be the guarantee of our success in the field of ideological struggle.

#### NEW BOOKS ON U.S. IMPERIALISM, CIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 November 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word item under the rubric "Books for Your World" that takes note of two recently published books in Uzbek from the "Uzbekistan" Publishing House. AMERIKA IMPERIALIZMINING QONLI IZLARI ("The Bloody Tracks of American Imperialism") describes the "aggressive actions of U.S. imperialists and their lackeys" in Lebanon, Salvador, Nicaragua, Angola, and Afghanistan. The book is compiled from materials published in the Soviet press which removes the "curtain of demogogy and false information from the evil nature of American imperialism." MRB-NING CHARBIY YEVRPADAGI QABIH ISHLARI ("The Foul Deeds of the CIA in Western Europe") translates a compilation of materials by former CIA employee Philip Agee and the American Louis Wolf that are based on statements and writings of public figures and journalists of Western countries.

#### RENEWAL OF JAPANESE MILITARISM SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 25 November 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by F. Rahimov titled "'The Unsinkable Aircraft Carrier' or About the Japanese Militarism Which Is Currently Being Restored." The article criticizes recent moves in Japan which indicate a resurgence of Japanese militarism. The author cites such measures as the increase in Japanese military spending, the marking of "Northern Territories Day," the

revision of the description of Japanese militarism in school books, and the frequent visits to Japanese ports by American military vessels. Rahimov points out that the "Northern Territories Day," which was introduced in 1981, is aimed at the Soviet Union; in this fashion the Japanese "show pretensions to claiming as their own some of our territory." Rahimov also interprets the Reagan visit to Japan as a move to further encourage Japanese militarism.

#### UZBEK ADVISORS BETTER THAN WEST EUROPEANS IN HELPING MOZAMBIQUE RAISE COTTON

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 1 November 1983 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by A. Hasanov (Senior Engineer-Agrochemist of Nampula District National Cotton-Raising Scientific-Research Center, Candidate of Agricultural Sciences) titled "Friendship Center." The article reports on help provided to Mozambique in the area of cotton-raising by Uzbek specialists. They work at a scientific center which is located 6 kilometers to the east of the city of Nampula. This center studies questions of developing cotton-raising. The two specialists whose work is described in this article are Z. Odilov and Y. Ikromov. Along with research, they also help prepare national cadre. "Formerly a group of English, West German, Portuguese and Swiss scientists also used to work here.... But then the Soviet specialists came and there was nothing left for them to do. Our scientists demonstrated that they possessed profound knowledge, and that their knowledge of cotton science and high quality of experiments conducted were fundamentally superior to those of the Western scientists. Before long the Western scientists quit their scientific work and left. The English agronomist Flin Vudkhous [?Flynn Woodhouse] even said, 'We should [try to] equal the Soviets in the science of cotton-raising.' Indeed, it's true. The MKhR [Mozambique People's Republic] Minister of Agriculture Comrade Zhuang Ferreyra [?Joao Ferreira], Minister of Culture and Education Comrade Graca Machel and Governor of Nampula District Comrade Filisianu [?Feliciano] Gundari who are frequently invited to our scientific center also give high marks to Soviet specialists."

#### ARTICLE WARNS ABOUT HEPATITIS IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar 3 December 1983 page 4 carries a 600-word article by A. V. Khakimov, a candidate of the medical science, on the topic of viral hepatitis. There are two types of illness subsumed under this term: infectious hepatitis, or hepatitis-A, and serous hepatitis, or hepatitis-B. Basically, it is children ages 4 to 15 who become ill from infectious hepatitis, particularly during the autumn and winter, and it is children less than a year old or adults over 30 who are susceptible to serous hepatitis. Health-care professionals can also contract the latter type of hepatitis. Khakimov describes various means by which hepatitis is contracted and the characteristic features of each type. He also specifies the recommended treatment of people after they have recovered from the most severe stage of the illness. For example, they should not do heavy work for 6 months and should adhere to a special diet. The patient should be under clinical supervision for a year.

## WRITTEN ISLAMIC PRAYERS BEING CIRCULATED IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar 12 November 1983 page 2 carries a 900-word article by Sh. Mardihev, an instructor with the Samarkand Oblast branch of the Uzbekistan House of Scientific Atheism, on the recent efforts to conduct atheistic work among the population of Samarkand Oblast. Mardihev lists prominent citizens who are assisting in atheistic education and cites special activities in which atheism is discussed. Sometimes disputes about religious faith occur. One such dispute involves those religious people who present themselves as Allah's representatives on earth. In the course of performing ceremonies and customs, they conduct religious propaganda that inhibits social development and try to poison people's consciousnesses. Remnants of various customs, traditions, and ceremonies, as well as vestiges of Islam, are also ruining people's consciousnesses. Having a prayer written for oneself in order to be "rescued" from various misfortunes and carrying it on one's person is one of those foul customs. Mardihev states that he was astonished upon reading a couplet written in Persian about loving and being loved in a prayer that has circulated among "our people." The author of this prayer was someone named Kh. Turayev, who lives in Urgut and has made himself known as a "faithful representative of Allah" among superstitious people. The struggle against such "faithful" ones is being conducted in various forms. For instance, propaganda work on the atheist topic is being organized on the pages of oblast and rayon newspapers and on the radio. The Samarkand Oblast party organization is giving special importance to the matter of preparing atheist cadres with the aim of furthering improving scientific atheist propaganda.

## Military

## SOCIAL SECURITY DEPUTY MINISTER STRESSES INVALIDS, VETERANS BENEFITS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 November 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Q. Mahkamova, UzSSR Deputy Minister of Social Security, titled "Cherishing Veterans." Mahkamova notes that benefits to World War II invalids and widows have been increasing. The republic Ministry of Social Security constantly monitors the dispersement of these benefits, and help the eligible take advantage of their rights and privileges. An April 1983 decision directed oblast agricultural production unions to provide land, fertilizer, and feed to invalids and pensioners, and farm administrations to provide care for the elderly living in rural areas and improve housing and living conditions for the elderly and invalids. Regional measures have been adopted to provide supplemental gas and power for war invalids and widows. The provision of telephone service, railroad tickets, and passes to sanatoriums and spas has also improved. Compensation is now being paid every 2 years to those who don't use their sanatorium and spa passes. In 1983, 1,768 Zaporozhets cars, specially rigged for invalids, will be presented as benefits and another 776 sold at state prices to invalids, who will also be reimbursed for gas and repairs. However, there are also shortcomings in the work of paternal organizations. They sometimes do not pay sufficient attention to the spiritual needs of invalids, or treat their requests in a formal manner. Paternal organizations must also make greater efforts to supply invalid families with housing, make loans available for construction of special housing, help supply feed for livestock and building materials, and improve home repair and telephone services.

#### SKETCH HIGHLIGHTS CONCERN FOR WAR INVALIDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKİSTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 18 November 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word sketch by Qodirjon Sobirov titled "A Man on Crutches." The sketch begins by quoting a letter to the editor from a person lamenting that his or her father, a World War II invalid, is neglected by the community. Neither the village soviet nor the military commissariat nor the kolkhoz where he worked for many years sends him a congratulatory message on Soviet Army or Victory Days. He's never invited to ceremonies held to see young men into the army, and never asked to share war experiences with the village youth. All but his spiritual needs are satisfied. Sobirov comments on this letter with five brief anecdotes that illustrate the concern and respect shown toward invalids in Soviet society. In one of the anecdotes a man gets on a bus with crutches and sits beside Sobirov. He tells him he lost his leg on the Kalinin front and has used crutches for 40 years. A few years ago the government gave him a Zaporozhets car, but it had too many problems and the paperwork required to get it fixed is staggering. So he's been walking for a year. Sobirov thinks that the question of simplifying the car should be studied, but ultimately he feels that even greater attention should be paid to the spiritual needs of the declining number of invalids.

KAZAKH SSR

### Political Affairs

#### KAZAKH-LANGUAGE LENIN EDITION NOW COMPLETE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 November 1983 carries on pages 2-3 a 4,100-word unattributed article announcing publication of the final volume of the 55-volume Kazakh-language complete works of Lenin. The article heralds the event in terms of the high development of Kazakh printing and publishing that such a large effort implies and goes on to restate the continued importance of Lenin today since, it specifies, Leninist ideas still provide leadership in the Soviet Union and indicate the direction of future development. The 55 volume Kazakh edition, one of a long-planned series of translations of Lenin's works to appear in all the languages of the Soviet Union, is published by Alma-Ata's "Qazaqstan" Press.

#### MORE IDEOLOGY IN KAZAKH HIGHER EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 29 November 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on the need for a greater ideological emphasis at Kazakh institutions of higher education. The editorial begins by stressing the time spent in college as a critical era in man's life and one that should be spent productively and properly. And, it suggests, ideological education must play a vital role, both within the class room and without.

The editorial continues by criticizing Kazakh institutions of higher learning for failing to prepare its students in this vital political area and by calling for stepped up efforts by social scientists to instill knowledge of Marxism-Leninism in college and university students and to encourage them to take a proper ideological and moral position. The editorial, however, also criticizes the academic training provided by many higher education institutions as well. It complains that many graduates are poorly prepared technically and unable to perform their specialized functions adequately. It suggests that a generalized laxness, emphasis on rote learning and poor teaching methodology is at the root of ideological and academic deficiencies and calls for resolute action to bring about improvement rapidly.

## Economics

### MANY PROBLEMS OF VITAL SHUL'BA PROJECT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 November 1983 carries on page 3 a 400-word unattributed article on the continued problems of the vital Shul'ba Hydroelectrical Station now rising on the Ertis. The article is published under the regular rubric "At the KaSSR People's Control Commission."

Putting the Shul'ba Hydroelectrical Station into operation, the article begins, is not just a matter of energy but of other sectors of the people's economy as well. As a result of the damming of the Ertis, for example, more than 300,000 hectares of meadow will be irrigated and 500,000 hectares of now arid steppe fields. However, the article continues, work is not advancing as it should and the project is now far behind schedule with only a small fraction of the most critical work completed.

The article goes on to look at the problem in detail with considerable criticism of both the constructor, "Irtyshgesstroy," and of the planning organization, the Kazakh branch of "Gidproyet." The former organization it castigates for a massive waste of construction funds and of manpower, already in short supply (25-30 percent of work time is being lost, it notes) and for deviation from "plans and technical regulations." With respect to the planner, the article complains of planning documentation and blueprints not provided on time, errors in plan documents and associated difficulties. As a result of planning problems, moreover, it goes on, errors have also been made by the constructor, with the result that some work must be done over.

The article ends by promising special measures. It also records "punishment" of the head of the "Irtyshgesstroy" administration and reprimand of the director of the planning unit.

### URAL INSPECTORS REJECTING 43.5 PERCENT OF MILK

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 November 1983 carries on page 1 a 700-word article by B. Yrzabayev reporting on quality problems in Ural Oblast milk production. The article is published under the regular rubric "We Sound the Alarm and Call for Action."

Total milk production, Yrzabayev begins, is up in Ural Oblast and quantitative goals are being overfulfilled. However, he continues, there is more to milk production than the quantity of output and oblast milk quality is altogether another problem.

He goes on to show, moreover, that the problem is in fact a major one with 53,781 tons of oblast production--43.5 percent (a figure that is "up" 3 percent from last year!)--rejected in the first 9 months of the present year alone, largely due to spoilage. However, Yrzabayev also makes clear that there are problems with the milk that is being accepted as well due to a declining butterfat content.

Yrzabayev suggests disorganization and a lack of attention to detail and irresponsibility as causes of the problem since, he notes, oblast dairy sovkhozes are in fact adequately and well equipped. Attributed to the same causes are growing problems with livestock disease (there was a 62-percent loss in one case) which is not only effecting the quality of milk products produced but also the future of the dairy herds themselves.

#### SYR-DARYA POND FISHERIES LAGGING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 November 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by B. Abdirazaqov reporting on progress and problems of Syr-Darya pond fisheries. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

The decreased flow of the Syr-Darya and decline of the Aral, Abdirazaqov begins, has meant drastic changes for the entire Aral Basin and for the KaSSR's Kzyl-Orda Oblast in particular, where rice growing, a water intensive enterprise, requires enormous amounts of water. Altogether, he goes on, there are 95,000 hectares of rice fields, while other fields (also irrigated) produce vegetables and fodder plants.

As time goes on, however, he continues, water is in increasingly short supply even for rice cultivation while other types of agriculture have difficulties indeed. Thus, Abdirazaqov continues, there have been recent efforts to utilize limited water stocks more efficiently and at the same time compensate for declining Aral fisheries by developing pond fisheries in conjunction with rice cultivation.

Going on to discuss what has been done, in detail, especially at Basyqara, Abdirazaqov notes local efforts under the auspices of the "Ghavrissov khozstroy" chief administration (and not the republic Ministry of Fisheries, he stresses) to develop major pond fisheries projects. However, while praising what has been done, he also notes the poor quality of many projects, their isolation and poor management and suggests that no good return has yet been realized from millions of rubles spent and that not even a beginning has been made in compensating for the loss of Aral and Syr-Darya fisheries. He calls for the authorities to take quick action to respond to problems uncovered and to see to it that the full potentialities of oblast pond fisheries are realized.

#### NEW EKIBASTUZ ENERGY LINE WILL SERVE TALDY-KURGAN, ALMA-ATA OBLASTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 29 November 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word KazTAG brief announcing plans for a new, 500 kilovolt Ekibastuz transmission line to serve the northern T'ien-Shan and Taldy-Kurgan and Alma-Ata Oblasts. The new line, to extend some 600 kilometers from the "Alma-Ata" to the "Qapshaghay" substations, over harsh deserts and salt marsh, will improve energy supply in the two areas greatly. New methods will be employed to speed construction of the vital project, planning for which is now complete.

## GREAT ALMA-ATA CANAL ADVANCING RAPIDLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 30 November 1983 carries on page 3 a 400-word KazTAG brief noting the rapid progress being made on the Great Alma-Ata Canal, which has now reached Alma-Ata. As part of canal development a 600 meter by 40 meter recreational site is now being built--the first of several such sites planned--along its banks. The canal is 4 meters deep and 2 meters wide in Alma-Ata and the work on it is described as being "very good."

## Social and Cultural Affairs

### MORE ON KAZAKH BOOK AVAILABILITY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 18 November 1983 carries on page 14 three articles on the book availability issue published under the rubric "It Is Not That Books Are Not Popular, It Is That They Are Unavailable." Authors are A. Abdakimov, Abdighali Saghybayev and Yseim Bozheyev, employee of the KaSSR Book Enthusiasts Administration. The articles are 1,400-words, 700-words and 300-words respectively.

In the longest article, Abdakimov looks at book trade distribution inadequacies as the source of the problem, suggesting that books are being issued in adequate quantities. It is just, he goes on, that poor attention is paid to the characteristics of each area resulting in accumulations of unsold books in one area that are vitally needed in another. The situation is, Abdakimov suggests, that "books are not moving," but this is because readers are not being matched properly with the books they need. In his discussion Abdakimov stresses, however, that book distribution problems are across the board, and not by any means confined to the Kazakh literature books that are the source of much of the difficulty.

On the other hand, Saghybayev, in his article, reiterates the old charges of books in short supply--he provides an imposing list--and of the supply of Russian instead of the Kazakh-language works in great demand to bookstores in spite of orders for the Kazakh books (and this is true, he notes, even for the "Kazakh Presses"). He calls for better book trade system organization to discover and solve the causes of the deficiencies.

The last article, by Bozheyev, looks at work his book enthusiasts organization is doing to promote the use of libraries as one response to book shortage. He notices the active assistance of many large and small libraries in his efforts.

### READERS LETTERS COMPLAIN NATIVE LANGUAGE NEGLECTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYYELDERI in Kazakh No 11, November 1983 carries on pages 12-13 a 1,300-word article, published under the regular rubric "Native Language--a Precious Treasure," reprinting for readers letters complaining of neglect of their native Kazakh and what they see as an overemphasis on and misuse of Russian. Authors of the four letters are Qwanysbek Qazhakhmetov, Nurlybek Qulbasov, Zhadayuly and O. Sepikov.

All four of the letters stress the richness and importance of the Kazakh native language and its significance in terms of the cultural and historical heritage of the Kazakh people. All, however, also complain that there is too much emphasis on the teaching and use of Russian, with the result that Kazakh-language use among younger Kazakhs has diminished quantitatively and qualitatively. Qazhakmetov, for example, notes his encountering Kazakhs who cannot speak their native language or speak it poorly and all note the prevalence of an illiterate mix of Kazakh and Russian usage.

As a solution to the problem they call upon parents to emphasize more the use of Kazakh at home and to endeavor to use the Kazakh language there to pass on the Kazakh oral literary tradition. Adayuly also calls upon the Kazakh intelligentsia to set an example in this area, a call that is seconded by Sepikov.

#### ANCIENT KAZAKH HEAVEN WORSHIP

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1983 carries on pages 26-27 a 2,000-word article by Sabetqazy Aqatayev, docent of the Philosophy Department of the Alma-Ata Foreign Languages Institute, on the ancient Central Asian and Kazakh worship of "Heaven." The article is published under the regular rubric "Atheists Corner."

Aqatayev begins by defining "Tengrism" (from Mongol-Turkic "Tngri," "Heaven") as a special type of religion of the Eurasian steppe characterized by anthropomorphization of the potency of nature generalized as "Heaven." Going on to trace the history of the concept, he shows how it was once common to a great variety of Central Asian peoples including the ancestors of the Kazakhs--and how vestiges of "Tengrism" are found in early Central Asian petroglyphs, folklore and even the practices of Islam, which absorbed many of the aspects of "Tengrism" as Islam spread among the Turks and others in Central Asia from the 9th century.

In one place, Agatayev characterizes "Tengri" as a direct personification of natural phenomenon without reference to philosophical systems and theology. An editorial note, however, disagrees with this view which it interprets as seeing "inherent" religious concepts in man. Rather, BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK's editors see shamans and other primitive religious figures as moulding "Tengrism" and creating fertile ground for the later spread of Islam.

#### KAZAKHS EXECUTE CAR SALES GRAFTER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 November 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by T. Ysqaqov on a car sales grafted recently tried and executed by the Kazakhs. The article is published under the rubric "Thoughts After a Trial."

The article recounts the criminal past of Amanzhan Ikhsanov, former director of the Aktyubinsk base of "Kazkul'ttorg," who used his position in oblast car sales to extort more than 150,000 rubles from would-be car and motorcycle

purchasers in exchange for preferential treatment (i.e., instant delivery as opposed to the normal, years-long waits). The trial, Ysqaqov continues, lasted 17 days and filled 12 volumes with the testimony of 170 witnesses and ended with the condemnation of Ikhsanov, an act "applauded by all." However, he notes, what about those paying the bribes--many of whom are mentioned by name--and those who know or must have known what was going on--including a former police official. Why have they, for the most part, escaped punishment? Are they not, he asks, in a way as guilty as Ikhsanov himself? The execution of Ikhsanov, he goes on, should be the end of the matter, but, he asks, is it really so in terms of Ikhsanov's many accomplices.

Ysqaqov in fact suggests in his article that there was widespread collusion with Ikhsanov. He seems to say that party and other responsible authorities are, by their silence, perhaps admitting guilt.

#### KAZAKH CONSUMER SERVICES FAR BELOW AVERAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 24 November 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Let Us Improve Consumer Services." The editorial stresses the importance of quick and efficient consumer services for the productive labor and good life of the workers and the current interest of the party in radical improvements in this area. However, it also notes many deficiencies as well and admits that the scope of consumer services available in the KaSSR is far below the Soviet average. It suggests that a "block" of sorts exists limiting real improvements and calls for swift measures at every level to overcome it. Major problem areas spelled out by the editorial are in repair work, tailoring, cleaning and technical services, due to "lack of responsibility, slovenliness, sloppiness and red tape" and an underdeveloped material and technical base.

#### ENCYCLOPAEDIC DICTIONARY LAUDED AS MAJOR CULTURAL EVENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 25 November 1983 carries on page 7 a 900-word article by Bakizat Qayymova, senior research worker of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Linguistic Institute, on the 10-volume "Qazaq Tilining Tusindirme Sozdigi" (Encyclopaedic Dictionary of the Kazakh Language) and its scientific, cultural and social importance for the KaSSR. Qayymova emphasizes the vital need for such a dictionary, the last three volumes of which are to appear in 1986, and its importance for preserving the rich cultural heritage of the Kazakh language. She sees, moreover, the work as highly ambitious--it has been in the works since 1937 and is intended to be as all embracing as possible--but does acknowledge deficiencies in terms of omitted words and poor definitions. She hopes, however, that future generations will continue the work that has been started and eliminate gaps and improve definitions.

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